B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 185. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*]	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,911
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,109
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
6th August	BARALA ..	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 11 A.M.
6th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 3-45 P.M.
6th ,,	VARELA ..	Basreh via K'chi. 9 A.M.

B. I sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Awa Maru,	T. Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru,	S. Kamevama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Komivama	5897	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1228.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Darien, Fengtien, Hamburg, Haukow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angelos, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Nagoya, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, Seattle, San Francisco, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Shimonosaki, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Karachi, Madras, Mosul
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,325
Reserve Fund 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Amritsar, Amballa City, Amballa Cant., Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gojra, Hapur, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Jullundur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Montgomery, Okara (Dist. Montgomery), Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

According to the Government Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over ... Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed ... Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH AND CO.,
Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency,
Kapala Building,
Ardeshir, Dadi Street, Bombay.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary.
235/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers that Mr. E. Taylor, for many years HEAD Cutter to Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., has now joined our Staff.
A splendid stock, and the two best English Cutters in Bombay, AT YOUR SERVICE.
HOAR & Co., GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS. BOMBAY.

? ? ?
WHERE TO BUY
SHUDHA SWADESHI CLOTHS
FINE FANCY BORDERED Dhoties
Sarees OF ALL DESIGNS
FINE Mulls
FINE SHIRTING IN VARIOUS DESIGNS
Long Cloth
Jacconets
Doria
Voile
Etc. Etc.
ALL THE ABOVE are manufactured at the CALICO MILLS, AHMEDABAD, from yarn prepared at the Mills upto 100s. Counts.
WE GUARANTEE not an ounce of foreign yarn is used in any of our manufactures.
Sold in Bales at : THE AHMEDABAD JUBILEE & CALICO MILLS SHOP,
PRAGRAJ GALLI
MULJI JETHA MARKET.
Sold in Retails at :—THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.
THE DECCAN STORES LIMITED
AND
ALL OTHER PROMINENT STORES AND CLOTH SHOPS.

Do not buy a NEW BATTERY without also buying a tin of RADIOLITE.
Do not condemn your OLD BATTERY without giving a trial to RADIOLITE.
RADIOLITE { prevents and removes sulphation preserves plates and insulators puts new life in your battery.
RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.
Excellent Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others, can be seen on application, but the best will be your own.
SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.
Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.
To be had o :—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Charni Road,
THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COY, French Bridge,
THE STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, And other principal Motor Dealers.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
MALARIA CURED AT LAST
LUPARINA
Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.
DON'T EXPERIMENT
Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS
Agents :— F. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents:—EZEKIEL & Co., 1st Vithal Sayana Building Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE for period of four months only. Pay Rs. 65 (sixty-five) per month. Apply immediately to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A20366

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER with at least 5 years' experience of Buildings and Roads for District Board. Salary 300/—20/—400. Applications with testimonials must reach office before the 20th August, 1924. Apply at once to:—THR. JUGAL KISHORE SINGH, B.Sc., C.E. (London), Chairman, District Board, Banda.
A 20330

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWNS, on Kalbadevi Road, opp. Morarjee Goculdas Market. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS, Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market.
C R10925

TO LET—For godown purposes, second floor, in Tank Street, (Surty Mohalla). Apply A. S NARIELWALA, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
C R19910

TO BE LET—BUNGALOW, Virle-Parle, two minutes' way from the Ry. Station with best accommodation of well, garden, etc. See HAKIMJI AMIJI, Dhobi Galli, Mandvi, Phone No. 23454.
C R10909

TO LET—One Airy FLAT in Harbour View adjoining Apollo Hotel at Colaba and one Airy Flat in Bank Street, opposite Old Customs House near Imperial Bank. Apply personally between 12 and 2 (S.T.) at His Highness The Aga Khan's Estate Office, Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty Bombay.
C R10923

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T.E. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20326

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MOHAMAD ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35, CAWNPORE.
N R10878

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

ALL INQUIRIES regarding Motor Car are received by THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay. Repairs of all kinds, Paintings; Accessories and Supplies, Second hand Cars, and Lorries; independent Garages for Storing Cars at Rs. 25. Send for our BOOKLET.
JA 20345

USED CARS—If you are in the market for a good Used Car it will pay you to call and look over our stock of Used Cars. Your reasonable offer will be our sale price. Don't miss this opportunity to get a Used Car cheap. Overland 4; Willis Knight 7 Seater; Maxwell 2 seater; Charron 5 Seater; Apperson '8' 7 Seater; Darracq 5 Seater; Napier 7 Seater Landau; Scripps-Booth 5 Seater; Dodge Sedan; Dodge Touring 5 Seater; Mors Saloon 7 Seater; Harley Davidson Combination. T. E. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Cumballa Hill Show Room, Bombay.
JA 20232

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Odourless, Tasteless, No Eructation, No Fliccup, No Griping, No Nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. A little odour purposely allowed, to convince that it is CASTOR OIL and NOT White Oil (odourless Kerosine Oil). Sold everywhere. Dealers, Dispensaries, Doctors and Hospitals to write to.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T W

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection Invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Currongate Street, Fort, Bombay.
W

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

A Large selection of G. W. M. REYNOLDS' ORIGINAL NOVELS, just received. Ans. 12 each. All English and Foreign News Papers, Magazines, Novels, received fresh by every Mail. KING AND CO., Hornby Road, Bombay.
L 19329

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

LAST DATE FOR THE APPLICATIONS OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

THE next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 16th of March, 1925. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations, must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with the examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 16th of September, 1924.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
Benares the 18th July, 1924.
C20230

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON, and after the 11th August, 1924, the Office of OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA will be REMOVED to 2nd Floor, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and all communications should be directed thereto from that date.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY.
C20336

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

POONA RACES.

COUPON BOOKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during the Big Meetings, 2nd September to 27th September, the fares by the 1st and 2nd Class Race Specials will be increased. The sale of coupon books containing coupons for all meetings, at existing fares, will be continued in the meantime until August 16th. Racegoers purchasing coupons at the existing rates on or before August 16th, will be permitted to travel throughout the season without payment of enhanced fares. Free reservation will be granted to purchasers of coupons and seats can be definitely engaged for the whole season at the time of purchase.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Acting Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th August, 1924.
C20369

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

THE ATTENTION of Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay is drawn to the University Notification published in the last issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" announcing the subjects for competitive Essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 and the conditions of competition.

2. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application, written or oral, with a copy of the Notification in question.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 1st August, 1924.
C20344

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I the undersigned, have purchased the concern, "Messrs. The Carter Mfg. Co." on the 4th August, 1924, with the goodwill thereof, hitherto conducted by Messrs. M. H. Cassam and Co., J. T. Parekh, A. T. Narayan and N P. Bhasania, trading at 145, Dadar Road, at Dadar, Bombay, as the manufacturers of Butter, Coffee, Flour and Casein, and from the said date I am only, the Sole Proprietor of the said concern.

I am not liable for any claim of any nature against the said firm till the date of the said purchase that is 4th August, 1924, as per sale deed duly executed by them in my favour on the said date.

CHHOTALAL GIRDHARLAL.
Post Box No. 920, Bombay.
R10928

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1924, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
For the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS & CO., (India), LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th June, 1924.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st July, 1924, to 9th August, 1924, both days inclusive.
C2112

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my son, HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAJI ABDULLA, has for about two years past ceased to act as my attorney in my business carried on at various places in India, Ceylon and Straits Settlement in the name and style of Janoo Hassan, and the several powers of Attorney from time to time given by me to him either singly or jointly with other person or persons have been cancelled and made void; and my said son has no power or authority to act under any of the said Powers of Attorney which are all now in my possession, or to do any business or enter into any transaction under, or use, the name of Janoo Hassan or Haji Abdulla Janoo, and all persons are hereby warned against dealing with him in the said names.

HAJI ABDULLA JANOO HASSAN.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1924.
C20272

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Deputy Accountant for the Audit and Accounts Department of the Bombay Municipality up to the maximum salary of Rs. 1,000 per month in the grade of Rs. 600—50—1,000 according to qualifications and past experience.

Candidates should be under the age of 40 years and should have among other high accounts qualifications an intimate knowledge of budget procedure and economics as applied to Municipal finance.

The selected candidate will be entitled to leave under the Municipal leave rules in force and will be allowed to join the Municipal Provident Fund.

Employees in the Municipal Service are not debarred from applying for the post.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 10th of September, 1924.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay.
C20365

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorized forms (price of form one Rupee per copy) at his Office at Manmad upto 10 hours on MONDAY, the 18th August, 1924, for purchase of about 300 Tons G. T. Scrap, lying at Manmad Station.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender and only considered if sent under Registered Post.

Personal application will not be permitted. For details apply to J. H. Fanshawe, District Engineer, Construction, G. I. P. Ry. Manmad.

(Sd.) J. H. FANSHAWE.
District Engineer, Construction,
Manmad.
Manmad, 4th August, 1924.
C20361

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1690 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 15th day of May, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under section 27 O, V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O, VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil procedure.

Messrs. BHAWOO KASHINATH AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as clothing Contractors at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHAVIR PRASAD SURAJ PRASAD, of Wapi, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Wapi via Daman Road, outside the City of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,760/14/8 with interest on Rs. 5,250 at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of May, 1924, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time **in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merit of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.**

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of May, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 22nd day of May, 1924.
Messrs. SUBNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20329

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1690 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 15th day of May, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under section 27 O, V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O, VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil procedure.

Messrs. BHAWOO KASHINATH AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as clothing Contractors at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHAVIR PRASAD SURAJ PRASAD, of Wapi, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Wapi via Daman Road, outside the City of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,760/14/8 with interest on Rs. 5,250 at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of May, 1924, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time **in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merit of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.**

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of May, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 22nd day of May, 1924.
Messrs. SUBNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20329

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3433 of 1920.

CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, a firm, carrying on business as Solicitors at 121, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ESMAILJI CURRIMBHOY AND SONS, a firm, carrying on business at 196, Baba Dhaboo Street, Phull Gali, without the Fort. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of March, 1921, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants firm do pay to the Plaintiffs firm the sum of Rs. 9,565-0-6 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit which are taxed at Rs. 564-9-10 and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cents per annum on the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 12th day of March, 1924 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy, sole partner in the within named Defendants firm in the lands and premises in the Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort, Baba Dhaboo Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 2710-2710 and New Survey No. 4425 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6923 and Street No. 192-194 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Baba Dhaboo Street, on the West by the house of Vora Abdulali Musaji, on the North by the property of Karimbhai Ebrahimji and on the South by the House formerly belonging to Ismailji Curimbhai and now belonging to Rukhiabai, widow of Noorbhai Ismailji and Ayashbai Noorbhai.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September, 1924, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of this and previous execution interest together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The Collector of Bombay claims Rs. 3-10-3 on account of rent for 1922-1924.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainer of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
C20367

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2262 of 1924.

JETHMAL NARANDAS and anr. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. FEMINA AND CO. ..... Defendants.
To,
The defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 3,690 or such other sum as may be justly due by you for costs and further and other relief. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of August, 1924 to which date the hearing has been fixed.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1924.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
Messrs. DALLAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20355

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE EASTERN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LD.
(in liquidation.)

LET all persons who are contributories of the abovenamed Company attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court Bombay on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company that calls of the respective amounts of Rs. 40 per ordinary share and Rs. 10 per deferred share be made on all the contributories of the said Company.

D. F. MULLA.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
This summons was taken out by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.
Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator.
C20333

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TEJSEY VERSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chinch Bunder Road. Deceased.

Bai PANBAI, widow of Tejsey Versey, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Chinch Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
1st day of August, 1924.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20264

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The Sale of Nagdevi Street property and Arthur Road property advertised to take place on 6th and 7th instant respectively is POSTPONED until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 second hand rubber tyred Landowlette.
1 Pair Kathiawary horses in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram,
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24005.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE "BERLISH" MOTOR CAR, 1 LOT PICTURES AND POST CARDS, ONE CHUBB'S SAFE, 1 LOT FILMS REELS, 1 c/c. ROLLER SKINS, ETC.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, cash boxes electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 Lot pictures and post cards, useful for art gallery and decorating bungalows.

1 Lot 116 Reels films new and slightly used conty. Legacy of Vengeance, Fragic hour, Flying Motor Car, Flight with Death in air, circus Barree, Gaming table of Life, German convico Toys of destiny, etc.

Good opportunity to Cinema owners for films.

1 case Roller skins 20 doz. Excelsior Brand English.

By order of the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

One large fire proof Chubb's safe useful for Bricks and large offices.

By order of the private gentleman.

One "Berlit" Motor Car. 15-20 H. P. 4 seaters, 20-25 hours per mile running, with new tyres and hood and spare parts No. 1756 in working order.

The above Motor Car will be on view at Mercantile Bdg., Hornby Road and the same will be sold by auction at our above rooms.

Property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers,
87, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.

TREVOR ENGINEERING COMPANY, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, OFF ESPLANADE ROAD, AND OPP. MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Under orders from the Proprietor Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction the entire stock in trade of this firm comprising of:—

Brand new MacKenzie motor cycles, large electrical hot point stoves for Hotels, 100 A.C. Table fans of Westing house, large lathe with electric motor, electrical goods, such as irons, kettles, large electric stoves, electric large lamps, electric chandeliers, carbon search lights, electric lamps in many varieties, shades for lamps, etc.

Mantles, electric pocket lamps, large stocks of Hellisen's batteries torches, soldering irons, sewing machines, electric motors, dynamos, red star soaps, electric clocks, vacum cleaners, flexible wire, insulating wire, switches, water proof cloth, vulcanizing materials, electric coffee grinders, foot warmers, and all articles of house-hold utility. Office furnitures made to order by known makers, large decks, show cases, stands, typewriters, iron safe with secret drawer, roll top table, etc.

On SATUDAY, the 9th August and on succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BYREN and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the above goods in convenient lots to suit individual buyers, at the premises of the firm. Catalogues are being prepared and the property is open to view.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH SILKS OF VARIOUS DESIGNS SUITABLE FOR LADIES' DRESSES, MERCERISED FLANNELS, LADIES' HOSIERY, MILLINERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, WRIST WATCHES, SCENT, SOAPS, ETC., OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. BADHAM PILE AND CO., LTD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 6th, TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 7th, and FRIDAY the 8th day of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd., on Rampart Row, opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores, by order of the parties concerned the aforesaid goods suitable for ladies.

The above goods are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"SAND"
Featuring WILLIAM S. HART.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"HAIL THE WOMAN"
Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"
Featuring ELLIOTT DEXTER.

IMPERIAL

To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"SATI-SONA"
AND
HALAMAN JETHVO
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT: 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

A film version of the famous book by Jack London. A wonderful story of a wonderful dog. Thrilling adventures in the snow swept tracts of Alaska during the great gold rush. Splendid pictures of an almost human dog which took two years to train.

PATHE GAZETTE

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

FELIX MINDS THE KID

ANOTHER FUNNY ADVENTURE OF THE FAMOUS CAT.

POPULAR PRICES.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
Announcement Extraordinary
SATURDAY NEXT
August 9th
A SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
HIS SECOND "SUPER" COMEDY
"A SAILORMADE MAN"
"A SAILORMADE MAN"
Funnier Than Grandma's Boy.
Look Out For Further Details and Book Your Seats Early.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT— THIS WEEK!

A Scintillating Dramatic Gem in Pathécolor—a

COLOURED PICTURE

from the beginning right up-to the end!

"THE LADY OF MONSOREAU"

(5 Reels—7000 feet)

The renowned Splendour of sixteenth century French Court scenes and costumes transferred to the Screen by Pathecolor.
Palace and Castle, King and Courtiers form the playthings of fate in Dumas wonderful story.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!
UNIVERSAL'S GORGEOUS PHOTO DRAMA
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame"
How Many Kinds of Love Are There?

SPIRITUAL.—Far removed from all things earthly; a thing of the spirit alone; saint-like and calm but capable, none the less, of tremendous emotional depths. In this manner Dom Claude loved Esmeralda.

SENSUAL.—Seeking all and giving nothing; a guileful passion bearing the taint of lust; avid—hungry—masking evil beneath a coat of treachery. It was thus that Jehan loved Esmeralda.

SELF-SACRIFICING.—The love of a man for his mate; the love which came ere Time began, to live for evermore; gilding the world for those who know its spell; the love of Phœbus for Esmeralda.

SENTIMENTAL.—Fragile and delicately fibred; twang-ing a golden lute beneath a silver moon; all made of sighs and sonnets, and soft, silken sounds. So, to his undoing, Gringoire loved Esmeralda.

SHIELDING.—Fiercely protective; akin to the love of some Jungle creature for its offspring; ready to slay in defense of the one beloved. This was the love that Clopin bore for Esmeralda.

SUPREME.—Greater love hath no man than this; unquestioning, unswerving, loyal and true; asking nothing and finding fulfillment in service; perfect. So it was that Quasimodo loved Esmeralda.

YOU'LL FIND THEM ALL IN
"The HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
with LON CHANEY
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Presented by CARL LAE
COMING SATURDAY NEXT
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5.

Singu, Nelson, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Silvaresh, Morgan, Antwerp.
Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
City of Madrid, Anderson, Calcutta.
Singu, Nelson, Karachi.
Homayun, Leck, Jeddah.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Somersetshire for Antwerp.

S S Singu:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain J Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Silvaresh:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Silvaresh, 3465 tons, Captain T S Morgan, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S S City of Madrid:—The City Line steamer City of Madrid, 3132 tons, Captain Anderson, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Singu:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Sindu, 1912 tons, Captain J Nelson, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with same bottom cargo.

S S Homestead:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Homestead, 4122 tons, Captain F W Chapman, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Homayun:—The T M Co's steamer Homayun, 2732 tons, Captain J B Leck, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(TUESDAY, August 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Narkunda 9699, Aden 9/8, M M & Co.
3 Urbino 3274, Rangoon 6/8 J F & Co.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co.
5 Karoa, 3607, Durban, 6/8, M M and Co.
6 Asia, 3910, Genoa, 15/8, L Triestino.
8 Dumana, 5112, London, 8/8, M M and Co.
11 Massilia, 3251, L'pool, 18/8, Graham & Co.
12 Cl. Macgillivray, 4094, 9/8 J F & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
14 Shunko Maru, 5077, Kobe, 14/8, O S Kaisha.
15 Awa Maru, 3699, Kobe, 11/8, N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homestead, New York, 6/8, Volkart Bros.
3 Barala, Busreh, 6/8, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Busreh, 8/8, M M and Co.
6 Gharinda, 3212, Rangoon, 7/8, M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 8/8, Scindia S N Co.
8 Gandalara, 3190, N.F., 8/8, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Werdenfels, 3852, Kobi, 14/8, L Triestino.
12 & 13 Ranee, 3634, Java 5/8 T M & Co.
14 Bankura, 1965, Basra, 13/8, M M & Co.
16 Kilindini, 129, N.F., N.F., R Assarta and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Dogra, 3680, Calcutta, 308, T M & Co.
K Vasna, 2043, NF, NF, M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.

Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B S N Co.

Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.

City of Baroda due about 12th August, Agent K N Co.

Circassia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.

City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.

Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 9th August, Agent W & Graham Co.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Simla due about 9th October, Agent W A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 6th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Numidia due about 8th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Soommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.

City of Bristol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Amur Maru due about 10th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

Mariola Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jevpore due abut 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 9th August, Agent B S N Co.

Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 5.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton, H M Edwards and Co; 150 empty cylinders, Jessop and Co Ltd; 2 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 25 bales wool, Haji N and Haji Elsa; 73 cwts kang seed, 3 cwts linseed, J Dayall.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—65 cwts dry rose flowers, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Homestead for New York:—20 bales fox skins raw, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Asia for Genoa:—155 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 448 bales cotton, Samairam Joharmall.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—3000 cwts linseed oil cakes, 125 cwts nuxvomica, 200 cwts methi seed, A Bhanji and Bros.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—2344 cwts linseed oil cakes, A Bhanji and Bros.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—1650 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Dumana for London:—45 bales kapok cotton, Mathradas Bros; 101 cwts turmeric, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

S S Dumana for Havre:—110 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Wardenfels for Antwerp:—2000 cwts myrabollams, Mathradas Bros; 240 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

S S Wardenfels for Hamburg:—127 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

S S Soudan for Victoria:—1 package woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Soudan for Los Angelos:—1 package woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 331 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Y Lanke, 100 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 487 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 5.

S S Scindia from Liverpool, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—5 bales rugs, 695 cases 2000 boxes common soap, 10 cases toilet soap, 10 bales cotton tents, 221 cases cotton yarn, 55 cases cottons, 18 cases cotton piece-goods, 21 cases woollen piece-goods, 10 bales wool, 14 cases mixed woollen and cotton piece-goods, 36 cases condensed milk, 35 cases whisky, 86 cases beer, 100 cases nail keys, 25 cases 12 bales paper, 21 drums silicate of soda, 66 crates 23 casks 67 bags 81 cases tiles, 13 cases apothecaries ware, 36 cases aluminium circles, 4 cases aluminium sheets, 100 cases 100 bags salt, 60 bags bolts and nuts, 50 bags rivets, 11 boxes cable, 2141 boxes tin plates, 12 casks rice plates, 50 bundles W I rice bowls, 600 cast iron bends, 1 case lubricating oil, 17 cases polishing soap, 13 cases woollen suitings, 15 cases augers, 50 bales old newspapers, 14 cases 12 bundles iron bedsteads, 94 bundles steel rims, 2858 bundles galvanized C sheets, 245 bundles galvanized D sheets, 200 bundles yellow metal sheets, 30 pulleys, 123 C I pipes.

From Manchester:—5 drums 3 barrels lubricating oil, 29 bales cotton wool, 83 bales paper, 631 bales 519 cases cottons, 34 cases 50 bales cotton piece-goods, 5 bales 25 cases cotton goods, 5 cases woollens, 28 cases 85 bales cotton yarn, 11 bales cotton lint, 48 pairs steel flanges, 1475 coils steel hoops, 6 cases card clothing, 20 bags wheat starch, 30 bars 151 bundles steel, 26 barrels tallow, 24 pulleys.

From Glasgow:—29 bales 79 cases cotton piece-goods, 54 cases 19 bales cottons, 58 bales cotton yarn, 115 bales old newspapers, 54 cases sewing cotton reels, 33 cases piece printed cottons, 39 cases stout, 296 cases whisky, 15 cases Lager beer, 30 cases marmalade, 36 bends, 625 pipes, 58 valves, 30 steel plates, 236 C I cisterns, 10000 fire-bricks, 165 hogsheads ale, 30 drums paint, 39 drums Calcium chloride, 120 drums anticorrosive composition, 392 bars 20 bundles steel bars, 18 bundles tubes, 547 bundles galvanized sheets, 23 bundles steel angles, 17 bundles galvanized C sheets, 100 bags fire-clay, 60 bags bolts and nuts, 4375 plates spelter, 19 crates stoneware jars, 6 trusses cotton belting.

From Port Said:—100 cases Can de vie.

From Gibraltar:—5 cases saffron, 15 cases 10 hogsheads wine.

S S Nurmahal from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—100 casks road tar, 100 casks coal tar, 520 casks coal pitch, 56 kegs 99 drums red lead dry, 35 drums black enamel, 90 drums linseed oil, 16 drums turpentine, 26 drums drugs, 40 kegs colour, 868 kegs 251 drums paint, 15 bales gunnies, 9 bales cotton twist, 20 bales jute canvas, 10 bales hessian cloth, 505 bales paper, 60 bundles shooks, 25 cases ink, 60 cases medicines, 27 bags dry ginger, 26 bags betelnuts.

From Madras:—60 bales cotton waste, 6 bales raw cotton, 19 bales paper.

From Cuddalore:—300 bags cocoanuts.

From Tuticorin:—10 bales cotton yarn, 140 bales cotton waste, 50 cases tea, 6 bags cardamoms.

AN EDITOR ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 4.

Maung Tin, the proprietor of "Knowledge" who had been tried with having on September 11th 1919 instigated the murder of Baya Thin Thin, late editor of the "New Light of Burma" was to-day acquitted.

TO EAT WELL,
SLEEP WELL,
and WORK WELL
Take
Beecham's Pills.

YOU WILL EAT WELL
Because, by their specific action on the Digestive Organs, Beecham's Pills remove the sensation of fulness and oppression commonly experienced, give the appetite "edge" and restore the Stomach to healthy natural function.

YOU WILL SLEEP WELL
Because Beecham's Pills gently calm irritation of the Nervous System, while by their stimulative and cleansing action upon the Liver and Kidneys, digestion proceeds with normal regularity so that at night the tranquillized mind and body are prepared for "Nature's sweet restorer"—peaceful slumber. Should one feel restless after an exciting or convivial evening, a dose of Beecham's Pills will quickly induce refreshing sleep.

YOU WILL WORK WELL
Because Beecham's Pills bring about the proper assimilation of the food taken, give tone to the Stomach, purify the Blood, invigorate the Nervous system, add force to the muscles, and thus endue the worker—mental or physical—with renewed energy and power.

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As. 8, As. 12 and Rs. 2 each.

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PERFUME
The Scent of Araby.

AN inspiration in perfume, exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

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(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

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J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE,
Bombay.



GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION



Paris, 8, r. Vivienne
and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

AVERY
302
TESTING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR EVERY PURPOSE
DOUGALL Rd BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/2.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 17/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 9/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 19/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 540
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 610
Bank's buying D D Frcs 600
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 309.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.45-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs 84.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.90.
London Brussels Frcs 94.50
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but quiet market.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Tele Transfers, Bar gold and Bar Silver Spot —Closed.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Ang. 5. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/32
Bank Demand	1/5 1/2
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 25/32
Fcs,Demand	540
American Dollars	309
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	230
Japan	127
Singapore	162 1/2

Market Steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The Bullion Market was closed.

London, Aug. 4.

Bar gold ready s. 93-10.
Silver ready d. 34-12.
Silver forward d. 34-12.
TONE OF SILVER—
Last rates.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug 5.

Ready :—24—9—3

Vaida Opening Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Sravan 24-4-3	24-3-3	24-3-3
Bhadrwa 24-3-3	24-2-6	24-2-6

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan —0-4-0
Bhadrwa —0-8-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug 5.

Ready :—80—0—0.

Vaida. Opening Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan 80-5-0	80-0-0	80-1-0
Bhadrwa 80-9-0	80-5-0	80-6-0

Teji Mandi.
Sravan 0—12—0
Bhadrwa 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York.—	
October	27.91—.37
December	27.30—.32
January	27.18—.34
March	27.44
Spot Cotton at New York	31.15—.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.46—.42
Futures at New Orleans.—	
October	27.06—.42
January	26.99
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Silver Foreign mined	68½

COLOUR

August 5.

Quotations are :—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 86
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-Cow Rs. 86
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-I P Rs. 78
Congo red Rs. 1/10-0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-12-0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-6-0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-8-0
Sulphuri Black Rs. 1.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2
Perpurine Delta Rs. 3

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY Aug. 5.

New York Market Aug. 4, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
28.28	Oct.	27.86—42		27.91	—37
27.62	Dec.			27.30	—32
27.52	Jan.			27.18	—34
27.73	Mar.			27.44	—29
27.86	May			27.58	—28

Telegraphic market advices :—Local traders selling in small market. Tone of market steady. Commercial Appeal estimate condition 67.6 per cent, indicates a crop of 12,275,000.

October highest 28.20 (11-33 a.m.) lowest 27.74 (11.05 a.m.) range .46 points.

Liverpool market 4th August 1924 was closed.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Futures at New York.—	
October	27.91—.37
December	27.30—.32
January	27.18—.34
March	27.44

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.—
Closed.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug. 5. (6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	58 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	60 0 0	8 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 2 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	90 0 0	18 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	85 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Black	73 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts..	79 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	89 0 0	18 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	42 0 0	6 4 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	9 0 9	
Wheat, Sept. ..	8 14 6	
Linseed, May ..	14 6 6	
Linseed Sept. ..	14 4 6	
Groundnuts, D/G..	72 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso	90 6 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/S	18 4 0	
Cotton Seed D/G ..	5 15 0	

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 5.

	Per Md	Rs. a p
Brass, English	3/4	64 8 0
Do. „	1	63 0 0
Do. „	1 1/4	62 0 0
Do. „	1 1/2	62 0 0
Do. „	1 3/4	62 0 0
Do. „	2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug 4

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, English ..	3/4	67 0 0
Copper „	1/	67 0 0
Copper „	1 1/4	65 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	66 0 0
Copper „	1 3/4	66 0 0
Copper „	2/	66 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		63 0 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		62 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61 8 0
„ „ „ 1		60 12 0
„ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,		67 8 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4		66 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations-

Bombay, August, 5

	per lb.	Rs a p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1 0 3
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1 9 6
„ .. .. ..No.	42 /2	1 13 6
„ .. .. ..No.	20	1 3 0
„ .. .. ..No.	32	1 6 6

Melachite Green Rs. 3-8-0
Magenta Xls Rs. 7
Benetine Xls Rs. 1-8-0
Indentirene Blue Rs. 4-4-0
Soluble Blue Rs. 8
Fast red Rs. 5-8-0

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, August 6.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

77-23—Mulji Th. and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay vs. Chandulal Dayabhoy, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1788-18—Payne and Co, Rabiabai widow, vs Zukhabai and others, Mathubhai J and M. Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5008-21—Thakoredas and D. Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, vs Gopaldas Ranchoddas and another, Jhavery and Co

1057-24—Pandia and Co, Virchand Dolla and Co v Balkrishna Sukharam Patell.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G. Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal tnd Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usah Bhugas Umerji and anr, Muncher-shaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gokuldas Pasta and another v Ramzan ali Salemahomed Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultamarino v Narandas Kison chand and another, M B Chothia.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2780-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426-23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Diepchand, Ramanlal and H

4689-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3568-19—Manilal and K, Gangadhar Mahadeo Karandikar, vs Mahavirprasad Surajprasad, Ferreira and V.

1878-24—Jehangir and S, Cowasji Nasser, wanji, vs Beramji Cowasji Chammarbagwalla, Manubhai and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1169-24—Captain and V, Kanayalal Tarachand and ors v Mohanlal Dogarchand and ors, Mansuklal H M and Co, Payne and Co.

613-24—Jamsedji R and D, Premsukhdas Jawanarlal v Champaram Lachmidas and anr, Dubash and Co.

670-24—Jamsedji R and D, Chhotalal Ghasiram v Champaram Lachmidas and anr, Dubash and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4977-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ambaram Motichand, vs Badridas Hanmandas, Tyabji D and Co.

2833-21—Pandia and Co, Haji Aba Haji Noormahomed, vs Abdulla Jusub Kassum Mitha Mulla and M.

S.C.Ct.-1592-20778-23—Dharamsi D. and Co. Adamji Haji Dawood and Co, vs Narandas Topan, Madhowji and Co.

4946-23—Mulla and M, Mangumal Jessaing, vs Shivji Ramji Keshavji and another, G B Pandia.

5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wg Co Ltd and others, vs Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji and others, Payne and Co, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

473-24—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co, vs The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya, vs Nanabhai Sadanand, Judah and S.

481-22—Vachha and Co, Laxman Mahadeo Pardeshi, vs Mahomedally Abdulali Belgaumwala Little and Co.

483-22—Malvi M R and Co., Bai Manibai widow, vs Vishwambharnath Totaram, Mulla and M.

502-22—In Person—Hiralal Baldeodas, vs The Eastern Bank Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

536-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Nusserwanji Engineer, vs Dharamdas Nagardas

662-22—Dabholkar and J, Krishnaji Suvaji and Co, vs Parmanand Soorsing, Dikshit M and Co.

591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd, vs Gopalji Chapsi and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

68-22—Little and Co, R Head and Co Ltd, vs P J Mehta and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

564-22—Jehangir and S, Mahadeo Atmaram Joshi, vs Krishnaji Anant Joshi, Little and Co.

588-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Khubchand, vs Ratanchand Jugjiwan, Pandia and Co.

616-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Ranchoddas, vs Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari, Mulla and M.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhir and Co, and another, vs Jiwalal Ujamsy, N C Dalal and Co.

338-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jugannath Sitaram, vs Ladhuram Goculdas, Tyabji D and Co.

450-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Popatlal Premchand, vs Ambalal Motichand and others, N C Dalal and Co.

S-C-Ct-387-4499-22—In Person, Abdulla Kaloo, vs Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Re G and Wards Act—Dharamsi D and Co, Re Kamalakar D Mantri and ors minors v Damoder Balwant Date Petitioner, Subnis G and Co.

SUMMARY SUIT.

198-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramnarayen Ramnath v R C Ramley, Purnanand C and J.

SHORT CAUSE.

397-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudavmal v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota v Karimbhoy Jatalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSE.

2959-19—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v K M Subhaiyarsom, Hiralal and Co.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

33-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Shaik Meherbux Haji Kadarbux, Craigie B and C.

49-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.

1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.

LONG CAUSE.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke, The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4517-23—In Person, Gulamali B Safri and Co, vs Abdul Tayeb Ismailji, Unwalla P and P.

4267-21—Mehta L and Co., Hari Keshow Ekhote vs. Bhupatrai L. Oza, Edgelow G W and Co.

2744-22—Captain and V, Hirji Punja v The Khandesh Shri Krishna Trading Co Ltd, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

1844-24—Wadia G and Co., E.D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., vs. Manilal Shamji and Co.

1885-24—Amarchand and M, The Crescent Automobile Co Ltd v Ismail H Moosa Ltd, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3138-21—M.B. Maniar and Co., Jaigopal Premagar, vs. Premji Mulji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Do, Do, vs. Thakersidas Nandlal Wadia G and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas v Bhikhanchand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

1486-22—Amarchand and M, Fulchand Maneckchand v Thansukhlal Saranagi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4871-23—Mulji Th and Co, Maneckbai, vs Tricumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.

753-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harnandrai Bejnath, Madhowji and Co.

734-22—Motichand and D, Ramanlal Tricumlal, J N Singi and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

735-22—Manubhai and Co, Ghella Neusy, Mahatur Lila, Thakoredas and D.

788-22—Ferreira and V, Motilal Bhagwandas, Maganlal Moreshwar, Jamsedji R and D.

791-22—In Person, Gokaldas Devji, Mohanlal Harjiwan, Ferreira and V.

792-22—Merwanji K and Co, Fidaali Gulamali, Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Tyeb and Bros, Motichand D.

807-22—Parelkar and Co, Pranjiwandas Gordhandas, Sha Vakatchand Dayabhai, Amin and D.

808-22—Chitnis K and M Monji Liladhar, Jadhavji Thakersey and another, Payne and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co, Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

846-22—Payne and Co., Rahimtulla Haji Mahomed Mowji, vs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.

848-22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., The Central India Spg. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., vs. The Emperor Edward Spng. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

849-22—Manubhai and Co., Hassanally Bagsobhai, vs. The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Amarchand and M.

889-22—Unwalla P and P, Punjabi Nagichand Huriram, vs. R. Trivedi and Co., Tyabji D and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewala and Bharucha, vs. Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

920-22—Crawford B and Co., Meer Aboodi Menashy Meyer Shushona, vs. Solomon Aboodi Menashi Meyer Shushona and others, Little and Co.

934-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Jaya Kumari widow, vs. Ranchhoddas Dharamdas Bhansali and another, Wadia G and Co.

935-22—Pandia and Co., Nazirudin Amirbeg, vs. Ahmed Abdul Satar, Mulla and M.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revaram Ajaram v Bhagseth Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

3165-23—Little and Co, A J Von Wolfing and anr v D H Jeewandas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You are perhaps aware that the partly paid shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited have agreed to compromise with the fully-paid up shareholders by consenting to their being given one fully-paid-up share of Rs. 15 and Rs. 23/8 in cash, and steps are being taken to call an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders for the reduction of the capital and the wiping out of the liability of Rs. 45 per share with the consent and co-operation of the different groups of share-holders. I find, however, that the poor shareholders of this Company are parting with their shares much below their intrinsic value, which, I understand, was recently estimated at about Rs. 16.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR R. SUBEDAR.

A Member of the Committee of Shareholders.

MUSLIM INSTITUTE AT NIGDI

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

At a meeting of the Khilafat Committee at Bombay, on the 29th July the following resolution was passed :—

This Committee disapproves of the regrettable agitation started against the establishment of a Muslim Educational Institute at Nigdi, Poona, as detrimental to the cause of Hindu-Moslem Unity and the progress of Moslem education in this presidency. The Committee hopes that persons responsible for this agitation will stop it and thus facilitate the early establishment of a much needed Muslim educational institute.

Economic & Financial Review.

BUILDING UP A MERCANTILE MARINE.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine has after all seen the daylight after its four months' pleasant sojourn in the archives of the Imperial Secretariat. The first impression is it is not a bad report and the President and other European members of the Committee appear to have made genuine efforts to understand the problem and to look at it from the standpoint of their Indian colleagues and the Indian public. The result is a genuine and *bona fide* report which may not have proceeded to the lengths to which we desired it to go but has practically accepted fundamental principles, though with certain reservations. The trouble is that the Committee has not been inspired by imagination and without this saving grace of imagination the rather loose structure of the Report appears to be without flesh and blood. The Committee does not attempt a general review of the shipping and ship building industry and begins the Report proper very abruptly with a chapter on the training of Indian Executive officers. The proper procedure to be adopted was to give a short history of Indian shipping and ship-building, to dilate on the necessity of its development and then only to point out a few of the essential steps which should be taken to build up an Indian Mercantile Marine. I cannot agree that the terms of reference were so restricted as not to allow them scope to do this. The Committee rightly observes that "no scheme for the ultimate formation of an Indian Mercantile Marine would be complete unless it also provides both for the training and future employment of officers. This is the crux of the whole question. It is a favourite vicious circle both for the bureaucracy and the Anglo-Indian Press that they ignore the claims of shipowners for commissions on the ground that there are no capable Indians for employment as officers and then while a demand for training Indian lads for the sea is made they allege that Indians do not possess the instinct of the sea. It is held that the British have the instinct of the sea (as they have the instinct for administering the affairs of conquered people) and it is implied that no other country should aspire to getting a mastery over the sea even in its own regions. Germany and Japan have shown how people other than the British can also become good sailors and Italians are on a fair way of showing it. Even if the fact of Indians being very good sailors in the past is discredited, Indian lascars of the present day are a living example of good, sober and clean seamanship. The Mercantile Marine Committee has recognised this fact and proceeded also to controvert the misleading allegation that caste prejudices will come in the way of Indian apprentices. They observe that they have been assured by Indian witnesses that these caste prejudices are rapidly disappearing. Having thus established the position that there should be a scheme provided for the training and future employment of the officers, they proceed to consider what steps should be taken to achieve this end. It is here that the lack of imagination of the Committee or rather their overcautiousness comes in to spoil the effects of their sound and well considered principles. They propose that there should be only one port selected for such a training and that this port should be Bombay. A troopship of the Royal Indian Marine is recommended to be purchased and used as a training ship to which will be attached a seagoing tender for cruising round the coast. A provision for only fifty boys to be taken every year (25 every turn of 6 in months) is made. This is too meagre a provision for the whole of India. The reason for such an overcautious suggestion appears to be that the Committee is haunted with the fear that their suggestion may not be well responded to. Indian lads have gone and are going for professions which entail the same hardship and inconvenience as a sea-faring life and yet a nervous apprehension is to be manifested regarding a profession which will affect the future of the whole country. It is vital that training ships should be established at all the five principal ports viz. Calcutta, Madras Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon. Every ship which will be licenced to ply in Indian coasting waters will be required to take two Indian apprentices. Instead of two they should be required to take ten Indian apprentices. It will not be a big number of annual apprentices to be entertained if the suggestion made in a later part of the Report is to be followed earnestly viz: that "such Joint Stock Company or individual owner getting a licence) undertakes to employ qualified Indian officers and engineers, as they become eligible upto the extent of atleast 50 per cent. of the total number of officers and engineers employed. The fault with all such Committees and Commissions is that they do not take up a bold unrelenting and definite attitude from the very beginning. Granting the question that an Indian Mercantile Marine has to be established, the Mercantile Marine Committee was concerned only with making suggestions as to how to make this realisable in practice. Financial and other aspects could very well have been left alone by them. It was this very obsession of the other aspects that made the Committee rather weak and hesitating in their recommendation regarding the number of apprentices and the arrangements to be made regarding them as also regarding the other recommendation of reservation of coasting trade. As with regard to the first so with regard to the second they have grasped the true and essential principle but have in neither case proceeded to take the bold course of going to the logical extreme.

RESERVATION OF COASTING TRADE.

One of the main contentions of the Indian Commercial community is that if the Government are sincere and earnest in their intentions of developing an Indian Mercantile Marine they should reserve the coasting trade for indigenous bottoms. The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee admit in so many words that all the independent countries and several British Colonies two like Australia have practically reserved the coasting trade to their own national shipping. Looked at from this point of view the logical position is that India also should have the same privilege extended to her. The Committee are to be congratulated upon accepting this truth and this logical position, even while fearing that sections 736 of the Merchants Shipping Act of 1894 may come in the way of ultimate realisation of this principle in practice. It is a clear section, this of the Merchants Shipping Act which confers powers upon the legislature of a British Possession by any Act or Ordinance to regulate its coasting trade provided that in such Act or Ordinance all British ships including the ships of any other British possession shall be treated in exactly the same manner as ships of the British possessions in which it is made. It is an arbitrary section in that it has monopolised the shipping in British hands, but Australia has contrived to ride a coach-and-four through and the suggestion of the Committee is that India also should do like that. The expedient adopted by Australia and recommended for this country is that regulations may be passed which may be applicable to both the British and Indian ships and yet which it will be difficult to work out for the former. It does not appear to be very ethical, this procedure of circumventing a definite section of the Law by a circuitous route and the best course would be for this offensive section to be repealed. It is extremely doubtful, however, if the House of Commons will ever have the magnimity and audacity to do it whatever party may be in power. The next best course to be taken therefore, is the one suggested by the Committee. The main suggestion of the Committee on this score is that on and from a certain date to be specified by Government no ships should be entitled to engage or take part in coasting trade of India unless such ships have obtained a license from the licensing authority appointed for the purpose subject to certain conditions. The first condition is that licenses after the introduction of the licensing system be issued to any ship flying the British Flag provided that it is proved to the satisfaction of the Licensing authority that such ships not being more than 25 years old has been regularly engaged on the coasting trade during the preceding 12 months. Then follow certain provisoes regarding apprentices to which I have already referred above. It means that if all these provisions are carefully followed up India will have the coasting trade reserved for her own shipping in a quarter of a century. Even this period I would not consider as a long one provided the aim and object of reserving the coasting trade for the country is fulfilled. For what purpose do we want to reserve the coasting trade for our ships? Surely, for the sake of organising and developing shipping of our own. If, however, the suggestion does not give us any shipping of our own, it will be worse than useless. It is well nigh certain that there will be a fierce competition during the initial period at least for the coasting trade between British ships, which are licensed and the few Indian ships plying on the shores. There is also a fear, a legitimate fear, that several new British ships may be taken on the coasting trade by the powerful shipping companies before the actual legislation on the question is passed by the Government. It will mean a full quota of British ships against a few straggling Indian ships and it does not require much perpicacity to know which side will win. If the Indian shipping companies are thus driven to the wall by the British competition it will not matter at all either this way or the other if the coasting trade comes into the hands of shipping companies which have gone into liquidation and the coasting trade is waiting at coastal ports for skeleton ships which have passed in the night. It is because of this that Indian ships should be helped by bounties or subsidies and that the Government of India should not rest satisfied, as recommended by the Committee, with vesting the power in the licensing authority to deal with deferred rebates, rate war, etc. All these problems must be decided now; otherwise there will be no hope for the resuscitation of Indian shipping with the one or two suggestions of the Committee, suggestions good in themselves but insufficient to bring about the desired end in view.

SHIP BUILDING.

Paragraph 52 of the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee shows the disastrous and disgraceful state in which our ship building industry has fallen. There were recently built 9 ships of 100 tons gross and over in India of a total of 2373 tons gross and 13 ships totalling 2915 tons gross. As against this the number of ships of hundred tons gross and over built in the world in the 10 years previous to the War is 16,975 with the total gross tonnage of 28,331,448. Who is to be blamed for this and be held responsible The answer will be, both the Government and the people. Without, however, trying to apportion the blame to one section or the other, we should proceed to see if the suggestions made by the Mercantile Marine Committee will be sufficient to give India her industrial ship-building back. Cheap loans and construction bounties are recommended though with certain reservations and it is suggested that when a suitable ship-building yard is completed and established all ships seeking for a license on the coasting trade should also be required to be built in India. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will go one step further in preferring the Government pioneering ship-building enterprise and establishing and maintaining a ship-building yard at its own cost. It is also recommended that schools must be established in this country for initiating lads in the highly developed industry of ship-building somewhat on the analogy of the schools existing in England, Japan and the United States. It has also been suggested with reference to training Indian lads for Deck-officers and Engineers that Provincial Governments may consider the question of introducing subjects relating to sea life in the curriculum of primary schools so that from their very childhood Indian boys may receive that "urge" for the sea which distinguishes, it is said, European and Japanese lads. It is a good suggestion though, looking to the educational burdens already on young children it is doubtful whether it would be advisible to put the burden of one more subject upon their shoulders. Stories relating to the sea-life, however, may well be incorporated in their study books which, as they exist at present are written under the benign eye of the Government officials with the illusory hope of producing docile, inane and lamb-like creatures, who will not cause any troubles to the Government when they grew up. If these books are overhauled and prepared in a manner in which such books in independent countries are written, it will be good advantage from the national moral and even seamanship points of view. I shall deal in the next issue with the minute of dissent of Sir Arthur Froom.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

SUMMER MEETING 2ND DAY

ENTRIES.

SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST 1924.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Monday, 4th August 1924:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance Mile.

Mr. T M Thaddeus' Redcot.
Mr. P B. Avasia's Eudorette.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Silver Balm II.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Piccolo.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce.
Mr. and Mrs. G Wesche-Dart's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's On Leave.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Olivine
Mr. C N Wadia's Perambulator.
Mr. C N Wadia's Spatchcock.
Mr. H B Sorabjee's Rackle.
Messrs. Pine and A. S. Moloobhoy's Etheldene.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. Eve's The Count.
Mr. Eve's Moonshiner.
Mr. Eve's Cailis.
Mr. J. Reynolds' Ganimede.
H H Aga Khan's Bold Danby.
Mr. R R S's Greenfinch.
Mr. Kelso's Harry Tate.
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafar Khan's Summer's Joy.
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafar Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. Eve's Sarsaparilla.
Mr. Frank's Red Cross Boy.
Mr. Vernon's Canterbury Lamb.
Mr. A. Hague's Treasury.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Distance Furlongs.

Aga Coochick Shah's Troop Deader.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Precious Lass (late To-San).
Mr. R H Gahagan's La Belle Frusquin.
Mr. F M Garda's Bell's Life.
Mr. C N Wadia's Lantern.
Mr. C N Wadia's Cylvern.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Coryste.
Mr. L. Kadia's Expectant.
H. H. Aga Khan's Lowhorn.
Mr. A. M Khairaz's Ctesiphon.
Mr. M. Ryan's Toss Up.
Mr. Eve's Viscount.
Mr. Frank's Dugald Dalgetty.
Mr. A Haque's Basilica.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. M. H Sharaballi's Trafalgar.
Dr. J E Bharucha and Mr. G T Manson's Bahadorjung.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Yadghar.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Khataf.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Faithful.
Messrs. Khalaf bin Saif and A H Shushtary's Johur.
Mr. G Wesche-Dart's Pride of Irak.
Mr. C Chhotalall's Vazir-ul-bulk.
Mr T M Goculdas' Shebonb.
Mr. S M. Kanji's Summerton.
Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hoosenbhoy and N C Chocksee's Nadir Shah.
Mr. Abdul Karim Reza's Falada.
Messrs. A K Essa and Abdulla Jusub's Samayet.
Mr. Noble's Wadi.
Mr. H Kadum's Mahir.
Mr. M M Talib's Confederacy.
Mr. Shaik Esmail Mahomed's Arman.
Mr. R R S's Costa Rica.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Security.
Mr. A M. Khairaz's Guinea.
Mr. A. Geddis' Aerial Mail.
Mr. Eve's Commander.
Mr. Eve's Some Surprise.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Saboo.
Mr. T. Harrison's Shalimar.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr M H Sharaballi's Nazi.
Mr Saleh Tookmachi's Hyder Beg.
Mr J L Bowder's Toolan.
Mr. J E Bowder's boy(late Towyat).
Mr. M C Parel's History.
Mr. Behram Boman's Lebanon.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Toonan.
Mr. Rita Abdulnoor's Rami.
Mr. Abdul Latif Assa's Aisar Kung.
Mr. M Shafi's Taj.
Mr. A. Abbas' Musal.
Mr. A Abbas' Silver Pot.
Mr. Fatah Daya's Kenya.
Mr. Abdul Amir's Mookit.
Mr. Abdul Amir's Kitab.
Mr. Faraj bin Shap Shap's Mooadam (late Ahedan).
Mr. Faraj bin Shap Shap's Shirgall.
Mr. Faraj bin Shap Shap's Swari.
Mr. D N Zodge's Panipat.
Mr. S N Darnwalla's Briadisi.
Mr. N E Patel's Mahtab.
Mr. N E Patel's Azambush.
Mr. N E Patel's Witness.
Mr. Fayyad Sulleman's Tatek.
Mr. Fayyad Sulleman's Syety.
Mr. Fayyad Sulleman's Sheriff.
Mr A H Sulleman's Siman
Mr A H Sulleman's Jaree
Mr S R A Wahab's Sultan.
Mr. S R A Wahab's Zuggar.
Mr. S R A Wahab's Baad.
Mr. S R A Wahab's Nidher Beg.
Mr. S RA Wahab's Latif.
Messrs. S R A Vahab and E Kadum's Son of Araby.
Mr. S R A Wahab's Cock Sparrow.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Knight Batchelor.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Dark Horse.
Mr. Saleh Moosa' Dahes.
Mr. Saleh Moosa' Angora.
Mr. S Mahalla's Jound.
Mr S Mahalla's Ftab.
Mr. K Chandi's Badi.
Mr. Ahmed Hazdi's Hazim.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Sheriff-ul-mulk.
H H Maharajaf Kolhapur's Young Takreet.
Mr. Darcy's Aolectric.
Mr. C Chhotal's Rex, Villa and Vital.
Mr. Marks' Sire.
Mr. S Dhunjoy's Najim Beg.
Aga Cumberg's Eshel.
Mr. Frank's Asra Hope.

NOTICE.

THE PIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose holding their ANNUAL SALE of BLOODSTOCK, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 7th September, 1924. Applications giving descriptions of the lots to be offered for sale will be received at 3 Berlasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, up to 20th Aug 1924, when the sale list will close.

POONA RACES

FIRST EXTRA MEETING
TURF EXPERT GAVE
HAMIAR (Rs. 93), SILVER CLOUD (Rs. 314), SHAHABAD (Rs. 59) TOSS UP (Rs. 186).
BESIDES OTHER WINS & PLACES.
DONT MISS HIS CARDS FOR 2nd EXTRA SOME MORE HIGH DIVIDENDS ARE ASSURED.
YOU'LL PAY ONLY Rs. 5. BUT WILL GET A LOT.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.
190, Hornby Road, FORT.

Mr. G J Rahim's Nizamuddin.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Brazee.
Mr. Arueshir Cursetjee's Cairo.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Hazal.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Lookaid.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Equity.
Mr M J Lala's Ajeel.
Mr A K Essa's Mashook.
Mr A K Essa's Thousand.
Mr. Yussuff Makanjee's Officer.
Mr. Yussuf Makanjee's Badran.
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Husainbhoy's Huloob.
Messrs A M Shamlan and A S Fezi's Paleface.
Mr. Ebrahim Gasemi's Gladstone.
Mr. Yussuff Makanjee's General.
Mr. R H. Jackson's Barra Slam.
Mr H B Sorabjee' Abadan.
Messrs. H Kadum's and R S Captain's Carnical.
Mr. R S Captain's Mootrub.
Mr. E Kadum's Egypt.
Mr. E Kadum's Mulook.
Mr. Mahomed Athaya's Hamiar.
Mr M B Wacha's Nicholas.
Mr. Noble's Anit.
Messrs. Noble and J D Crawford's Yildiz.
Messrs. D D Ghista and Ahmed Hargony's Midas.
Messrs. H Kadum and E Kadum's Million.
Mr. M M Talib's Eed.
Mr M M Talib's Auderin.
Mr. A R Taha's Ferozeshah.
Mr. Heath's Mayiah.
Mr. Heath's Zaidan.
Mr. V Vithalshah's Zubeida.
Mr V Vithalshah's Sanderson.
H Nowrojee's Jamie.
Mr. Khalil Abdul Rajak's Sweden.
Mr. Diamond's Moon.
Mr G J Rahim's Razeet.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Reading.
Mr A R Taha's Tamaran.
Mr. Esmail Hashum's Laffy.
Mr. E Mahomed's Star.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Kandinava.
Mr. M Ryan's Last Call.
Mr A M Khairaz's Carry On.
Mr A Khan's Solomon's Song.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Sulike.
Mr. A Khan's Ezbar.
Mr. Syed Fatah Syed Rashid's Mooshir
Mr. J N de Souza's Kapurthala.
Mr. Eve's Sum Total (late Ismailia).
Mr. Eve's Nimrod.
Mr. Eve's Vim.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Adwan.
Messrs. Abdul Wahid and M M Cavs's Rajsul.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Bahar.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Ibshar.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis's Shareek.
Mr. Mahomed Sayid Rajub's Salvador.
Mr. Mahomed Sayid Rajub's Norway.
Mr. Dhanoon Hamid's Kashan.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Cardiff.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Maxim.
Messrs. E Kadum and Faraj bin Sanad's Detective.
Mr. Budep bin Alwash's Muzyed.
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's Malla.
Messrs. Sion Minisshi and Alwan bin Salman's Soroor.
Mr W. H Hughes' Shemal.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. Distance about 5 Furlongs.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Scandalous.
Mr. G Bell's Mimi.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Precious Lass (late To-san).
Mr K H Gahagan's La Belle Frusquin.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Madelina.
Mrs. C N Wadia's Talma.
Mr. T M. Goculdas' Velocity.
Mr. R S Captain's White Dart.
Mr. N A Kazi's Ulster Lad.
H H Aga Khan's Motu Proprio.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nurse Bobs.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Pendant.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. T Harrison's Britomart.
Mr. Frank's Erinite.
Mr. H M Mehta's Kent Eaglet.
Mr. S M Kanji's Pin Money.
Mr. A Haque's Merry Gift.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr M Ali Asker's Arab Knight.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Moyeed.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Forfeit.
S S Akkasahab Maharaj's Arthur.
Mr T M Goculdas's Safety.
Mr. S M Kanji's Summerton.
Mr. E Kadum's Andolis.
Mr. H. Kadum's Mahir.
Mr. Heath's Hatchel.
Mr. H Noormahomed's White Rose.
Mr. Eve's Khamdil.
Mr. Eve's Trade Mark.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Surrey versus Notts at Oval.—Notts made 365 for 8 and declared, Walker contributing 97 and Flint 103. Surrey have made 187 for 1, Hobbs scoring 105 and Sandham 73 not out.

Kent versus Hampshire at Canterbury.—Kent made 380 for 9 and declared, Wooley scoring 101 and G. J. Bryan 50. Brown took 4 for 18. Hampshire scored 172, Mead making 66. Marriott took 5 for 66 Hampshire followed on and made 56 for 2 in their second innings.

Lancashire versus Yorkshire at Manchester.—Thirty-six thousand spectators witnessed the play. Yorkshire's first innings totalled 359, Leyland contributing 133 not out. Lancashire have made 78 for 2.

Northants versus Leicestershire at Northampton:—Leicester closed their first innings for 265, Astill and Geary scoring 57 and 61 respectively Northants made 96, Skelding taking 4 for 43 and Geary 3 for 10. Northants followed on and made 3 for loss of no wickets in their second innings.

Sussex versus Middlesex at Brighton:—Middlesex's first innings totalled 248, Mann scoring 57. Tate took 6 for 66. Sussex made 153, Hearne taking 5 for 66 and Stevens 4 for 51. Middlesex have made 83 for 6 in their second innings.

Worcestershire versus Essex at Worcester:—Worcester's first innings closed for 164, Douglas taking 5 for 56. Essex have made 137 for 5 in their second innings and are 83 runs ahead.

Warwickshire versus Derbyshire at Birmingham.—Warwick made 255, Calthrope and W. Quaife scoring 61 and 73 respectively. Derby have scored 19 for 1.

Gloucestershire versus Somerset at Bristol:—Gloucester's first innings closed for 273, Dipper and Rogers scoring 79 and 62 respectively. Bridges took 5 for 71. Somerset have made 29 for loss of no wickets.

The match between Glamorgan and South Africans at Cardiff was not played to-day, owing to rain.—Reuter.

COW PROTECTION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, August 5.

To confer and discuss his proposed Bill on Cow Protection with the public leaders in the city, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, M.L.A., is coming to Bombay in a few days.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A CHARGE OF THEFT FAILS.

In the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector McCulloch charged one Abdul Kader Sabansaheb with the theft of two carpets and one copper vessel of the value of Rs. 37 being the property of the Udpi Jamat in or about the month of June 1924. Police Prosecutor, Mr. Barodia appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai with Mr. A. S. Upadhya, pleader appeared for the accused.

The complainant, Ibrahim Shaikh Mohmad in his evidence stated that he was in charge of the properties belonging to his Jamat situated in Gavli Mohalla, which consisted of large number of members who paid their quota and lived together. The accused was also a member of the Jamat, but he left it in the month of May, and he subsequently came to the premises and took away the stolen articles. The Jamat was held, an inquiry was made, and the accused was fined which he did not pay, nor did he return the articles, whereupon the Police was informed and the accused was arrested. The vessel was already returned through the pleader and the carpets were recovered by the police in course of their investigation.

The accused in the course of his written statement traced the history of the quarrel between two sections of the Jamat, one of which separated and went to live elsewhere. The accused was obliged to send a petition to the Commissioner of Police against the complainant and his friends, and the enmity had aggravated since then. The complainant charged his own witness Mohmad Kasam with the theft of these very articles, which was proved by the evidence of Mr. Shaikh Nabiullah, pleader called by the prosecution as their witness. Mohmad Kasam turned round, and made the complainant his catspaw to launch the present case. The carpets were kept by Mohmad Kasam on the day of the arrest of the accused in the shop of a washing company in a building where the accused does not reside nor ever go. The accused denied the allegation of theft and declared himself innocent.

After prolonged inquiry, His Worship in discharging the accused said that the evidence for the prosecution was entirely unreliable, that the charge about the theft of carpets was false, and as regards the copper vessel, the statement of the accused was accepted as true, wherein he has shown his 'bona-fides.'

FAMILIAR FIGURE IN COURT.

The Esplanade Police Court was crowded on Tuesday when A. Moniz, a familiar figure in the Police Court, stood charged before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate with evading legal fare to Hormusji Dorabji Darruwalla, a taxi driver.

The facts of the case are that on the 15th July, the accused hired the taxi of the complainant for a pretty long time till the metre registered an amount of Rs. 10/8. But the accused did not pay the fare to the complainant because he said he had no money. He gave the complainant a chit and asked him to call at his place next day. The complainant made repeated calls at his residence but the accused evaded payment on some excuse or other.

Accused in his defence said that as he had no money at the time he gave the complainant a chit and asked him to see him next day, but the complainant failed to appear at the appointed time. Accused further stated that he never refused to pay the fare, and to prove his bona-fides he referred to the chit he handed over to the complainant.

His Worship said it was not obligatory for taxi drivers to receive chits instead of fare and they were not bound to receive payments after a summons was served. "It is no use sporting in motor cars, when one cannot afford to pay!" remarked His Worship pointedly referring to the accused's repeated evasions.

Finally, however, on the accused's agreeing to pay Rs. 10/8 to the complainant the case was compounded with the permission of the Court.

The amount was paid up immediately.

BOMBAY DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Dr. Sukumar Mukherjee appeared to answer the charge of falsely using with his name and assuming letters "M.D.", without lawful authority to do so. It was alleged by Mr. Joseph Bocarro, registrar of the Bombay Medical Council, in his complaint that since about the middle of 1923, the accused, who was residing and practising at Gordhandas Building, opposite to the Portuguese Church in Girgaum, Bombay described himself in his letter paper as 'Dr. S. Mukherjee M.D., B.Sc., D.H.S. (Homeopath), specialist in venereal diseases" and so on and that on his name-board he had described himself as "M.D., (G.U.A.), M.C.P.H." It was also alleged that the accused held no degree, diploma, license or certificate, granted by any lawful authority lawfully or recognised by the General Council of Medical Education in the United Kingdom.

Mr. J. C. G. Bowen appeared for the Government, while Mr. S. V. Kelker defended the accused.

The defence counsel applied for postponement of the case assuming the Court that he would petition to the Government to withdraw the case against his client.

Mr. Bowen objected, and the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Bocarro on being examined by Mr. Bowen said that he learnt that "G.U.A.", within brackets after "M.D." meant "Globe University of Allahabad." Witness wrote to the University but the letter was sent to the Dead Letter Office with the remark "not known."

The defence counsel told the Court that he was not disputing the facts. He submitted that there was no question of his client voluntarily or falsely assuming a certain title. The very fact that his client was corresponding with the complainant regarding the former's admission to the Bombay Medical Council, conclusively proved his client's "bona-fides". Added to it was also the indisputable fact that in his several sign-boards the accused declared himself as homoeopathic physician.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 15th instant.

The case against Dr. F. M. Sethna, who was similarly charged, before the same Magistrate, with falsely assuming the title of "M.D." was postponed till the 15th instant.

GAGGED AND RELIEVED OF JEWELLERY

Jiwandas Damoder, a clerk in the Mulji Jetha Market and living on the 3rd floor of a house in the Old Hanuman Lane reports to the police that on the night of the 2nd inst. he went to sleep in the room as usual by locking the outer door and fastening the inner door of the room. At about 2-30 a.m. he was awakened by a person who gagged his mouth so that he could not shout out. He saw one more man in the room and a third man sitting on the window of the room. One of them took out the keys from the drawer of the cupboard and opened the part of the cupboard that was locked up and removed some articles from it, wrapped them up in a dhoti and threw the bundle in the gutter. The complainant struggled to liberate himself from the gagging when one of the thieves who looked like a Pathan, drew out a knife to stab him. The Pathan in the struggle which ensued received a wound in the thigh. Two of the men then got down through a window into the gutter and the Pathan went away from the front door. After half an hour he raised an alarm and some neighbours came to his help. On examining the cupboard he found jewellery valued at Rs. 135 stolen.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi declared himself as keeper of the "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle."

PROPOSAL OF NEW MARKET.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees of the City Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding.

Consideration was given to the Chairman's minute in regard to a market on Nowroji Hill Estate, Sandhurst Road.

He said that when the development plan of that Estate was prepared in 1921 provision was made for a site for a public market to take the place of that standing on plots 62 and 63 Sandhurst Road Estate.

In November last the Municipal Commissioner forwarded a copy of a Corporation Resolution regarding the condition of the Sandhurst Road market and enquired when the new site would be available. In reply he was informed that it would be ready about the end of February 1924; he was also told on what terms and conditions the Board would be recommended to lease or sell the site to the Corporation.

The Commissioner has since informed him that in view of the present programme for providing new Municipal Markets it was not possible to purchase or lease the land at present and the chairman gathered it would not be for some years to come.

It has been suggested that the Board should apply to the Corporation to issue a license for a private market on that site and he had reason to believe that if a license were granted there would be no difficulty in finding lessee who would be willing to put up the necessary buildings provided he were given a long enough tenure. He suggested, therefore, that formal application be made to the Corporation under Section 402 (1) of the Municipal Act requesting them to determine whether the establishment of a new private market shall be permitted on this site.

The Board agreed to the suggestion.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 5.

Jutes were quiet to-day owing to profit taking and a weaker gunny market. There were not many buying orders and rates generally were quoted on lower scales. Auckland had few takers at about Rs. 247. In coals with no outside support there was no change in position except Gopalichuck which continued to find sellers.

Teas:—This section remains in public favour with prices gradually on improvement. Darjeeling tea and Cinchona noted an advance of forty points. Miscellaneous continued featureless with few minor operations recorded. Borooah Timber fetched thirty points below previous quotation. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/15, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/8, 6 per cent bonds 1927 102.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 92, Imperial Bank 351/8.

Railways:—Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 98.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4.

Jutes:—Alliance 576, Auckland 247, Barnagore 161, Birla 9/12, Clive 44/6, Craig 7, Dalhousie 427, Empire 58, Fort William 364, Howrah 46/8, Hukumchand ord 11, Kamarhatty 609, Kankinarrah 476, Kelvin 800, Lansdowne 333, Nuddea 5, Orient 219, Reliance 59/4.

Coals:—Baraboni 13/6, Bengal 625, Burrakur 37/4, Caledonian annas 7, Equitable pref. 85, Gopalichuck 16/4, North Dumuda 8/12, Phularitand 3/5, Singaran 6/12, Kumardhubi Engineering ord. 2.

Miscellaneous:—Bararee Coke 5/4, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/6, Madan Theatres 3/6, Borooah Timber 60, Cawnpore Sugar 40/4.

Tea:—Bettan 26/12, Bishnauth 32, Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona 291/8, Dimakusi 2/4, Doolahat 30, Grob A 23/12, Hattikhira 29/4, Huldibari 37, Jutlibari 17/8, Rungacherra 28/8, Seajuli 41/4, Singell 86, Tumsong 18/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shillin five and seven sixteenth pence.

GADAG TALUK C C.

The Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee Gadag City wires:—

The general body of the Gadag Taluka Congress Committee met on the 28th July and reorganised itself in terms of the Ahmedabad A.I.C.C. resolutions. Formerly the Managing Committee consisted of 17 members, and now it consists of 7. Those who resigned assured their active support, and an Advisory Committee of such and some other prominent Congressmen has been formed. The Congress work is going on smoothly and regularly.

On the Tilak Anniversary Day an amount of Rs. 200 was collected. The response to the spinning resolution is encouraging.

An Allahabad message of August 5th says:—In the Kasgang Hindu Moslem riot case in which several accused were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment the Sessions Judge on appeal has discharged the accused allowing the appeals.

FATAL FALL WHILE DRUNK.

Jam Hori, a Purdeshi residing at Bomanji Lane, Fort, had indulged in drink a little too much on Monday night. On Tuesday morning he was found lying on the road with several injuries on his body. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries in the afternoon. It appears that under the influence of drink he fell through the window of his room on the second floor and thus met his end.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Special Jury.)

Emperor
vs.
Narottum Mana.

The accused was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed the murder of one Ehidi Bijubai.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Bhagat appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Chaubal appeared for the accused.

The case had been tried once some days back and the facts of the same had been given in the columns of this paper. At that time the jury brought in a divided verdict of 5 to 4 and his Lordship having disagreed with the said verdict discharged the same and ordered the case to be re-tried. Accordingly the case was again taken up to-day before a new jury.

After the hearing the jury brought in a verdict of guilty by 8 to 1, his Lordship having accepted this verdict sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

SENT TO LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Special Jury.)

Emperor
vs.
Dasrath Bhairoo.

The accused was charged under Section 302 of the I. P. C. with having committed the murder of one Khandibai.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Khan appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. D'Sa appeared for the accused.

In this case on the application of the counsel for the accused, that the accused was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the accused on 26th March, 1924, was ordered to be placed under the observation of Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon.

The case came on for hearing to-day when the preliminary issue to be tried by the jury was whether the accused was of sound mind and capable of defending himself.

Dr. Nunan on giving evidence on this point certified that the accused was insane. The jury, thereupon, unanimously brought in a verdict that the accused was insane. His Lordship accordingly ordered that the accused be detained in the Thana Lunatic Asylum pending further orders.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

KHATRI JAMAT DISPUTE.

COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

Haji Siddick Jaffer and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Haji Ahmed Noormahomed and another ... . Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

The plaintiff No. 1 who was the present Patel of the Bombay Cutchee Mussalman Khatri Jamat and the plaintiffs Nos. 2 to 5 who were four of the selected Choglas of the said Jamat, brought this suit for a declaration that the 1st and 2nd defendants had been validly ex-communicated from the Jamat, that the 1st defendant had been validly removed from his office as Patel, that both the defendants might be restrained permanently by an Order and Injunction of this Hon. Court from taking any part in the administration of the Jamat funds and properties or from interfering with the 1st plaintiff's rights as the present Patel of the said Jamat; that the 1st defendant be ordered to hand over to the 1st plaintiff possession of the Kothali, cash, account-books and all other documents, etc., pertaining to the said Jamat; that the 1st defendant be ordered to give an account of his management and that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the property, etc., belonging to the said Jamat.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Kania instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. J. D. Dewar and Mr. J. H. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that in or about April-May, 1923, the 1st defendant came to be appointed a provisional Patel under an oral arrangement of the then Choglas (i.e. members of the Advisory Committee), which arrangement was confirmed at a Siako (mass meeting) of the Jamat on or about 17th July, 1923, whereby by the majority of the members of the Jamat the 1st defendant was appointed Patel for one year according to the customs and practices of the Jamat.

Thereafter the 1st defendant took a prominent part in certain disputes in respect of a certain betrothal and contrary to the customs and practices of the said Jamat permitted a second betrothal in face of the first one and further acted against the resolution of the Choglas relating to the performance of a certain nuptial ceremony.

On account of the autocratic behaviour and wrongful conduct of the 1st defendant the Jamat called upon him for an explanation, but he defied the authority of the Jamat. Ultimately on the 5th January, 1924, the 1st defendant was removed from his office as Patel by a resolution unanimously passed at a Siako of the Jamat and in his place the 1st plaintiff was appointed as Patel. At the said meeting it was further resolved that some of the leading members of the Jamat should go to the house of the 1st defendant and inform him of the said resolution and to take charge of the Kothali (money bag) and other properties of the said Jamat from him. The 1st defendant, however, refused to part with the said Kothali and the other properties and defied the authority of the Jamat.

Consequently by a resolution passed on or about 12th January, 1924, the 1st and 2nd defendant were ex-communicated from the Jamat and the 1st plaintiff and the plaintiffs 2 to 5 were authorised to take legal proceedings to obtain charge of the said properties of the Jamat from the 1st defendant. The said ex-communication was publicly announced by the Bangi according to the custom. The defendants 1st and 2nd, however, jointly with one Ebrahim Allarakhia forcibly and illegally took possession of the Jamatkhana at Jamli Mohalla and illegally expelled its Mutavalli.

Accordingly the plaintiffs filed this suit against the defendants under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code on behalf of themselves and other members of the said Jamat.

The defendants by their Written Statement denied inter alia that the 1st plaintiff was validly elected Patel of the said Jamat, that there were any valid grounds for removing the 1st defendant from his office, that the meeting called was a meeting of the partisans of the plaintiffs and not of the whole Jamat and that his said removal was wrongfully and illegally obtained. He denied that plaintiffs 2 to 5 were validly appointed Choglas. He further denied that he acted autocratically or illegally in taking possession of the Jamatkhana because as Patel of the Jamat it was his duty to take charge of the Jamatkhana and superintend its management.

With regard to his having taken part in certain betrothals, he denied that there was any custom as alleged by the plaintiffs, or that he acted against the established customs and practices of the Jamat. He accordingly claimed that he was still the validly appointed Patel and counter-claimed for damages which he said he suffered through the wrongful acts of the plaintiffs.

PARTIES COMPROMISE.

After the pleadings had been read, the parties came to terms by which the defendants assured the plaintiffs that they never meant to insult or defy the Jamat. This assurance was accepted by the plaintiffs who deplored that misunderstanding had arisen. It was thereupon agreed that the plaintiffs should call a meeting of the Jamat and pass a resolution cancelling the order of ex-communication against the defendants and his adherents.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: First Div. West Yorks v. Y. M. C. A.

THURSDAY, August 7.

Harwood League: First Division B.B., R. F. A. v. 70th R.A., Cooperage Second Div. Colaba United v Y. M. C. A. "B" Oval.

SATURDAY, August 9.

The S. S. "Narkunda" with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 6 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h, 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
Aug. 7 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
Aug. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
Aug. 9 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
Aug 10 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 18m; Sunset 7h 10m.
Aug. 11 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 7h. 9m.
Aug 12 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 19m; Sunset 7h 9m.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AMBULANCE FOR S. INDIA.

The National Medical College Ambulance Corps will start immediately for relief work in the flood area.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning the 6th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 4th August to 6 a.m. of 5th August.

Smallpox 1 attack; Cholera 3 attacks; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 123; total mortality this day last year 100.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N Y K steamer "Nagato Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd August, and is due to arrive here on or about the 28th instant. S. S. "Tamba Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 2nd August.

ANNIVERSARY OF A GUJRATI LITTERATEUR.

Under the auspices of the Ville Parle Sahitya Sabha, the anniversary of Mr. Navalram L. Pandya, the greatest critic of Gujarat, will be celebrated to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the National High School (Asoka Building, Princess Street) when Messrs. Kanialal M. Munshi, N. B. Vibhakar, Sjt. Lalit and others will address. Mr. Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi will preside. All are cordially invited.

PARRA SOCIAL.

The annual social gathering of the sons of Parra, Verla and Cinca will be held on Saturday (the 9th instant) in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, at 9 p.m. (S. T.) sharp. Those sons whom the subscription list has not reached as yet, are requested to attend.

THAKURDWAR JOVIAL UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, the anniversary of the late Hon. Jagannath Sunkersett will be celebrated at 400, Thakurdwar on Sunday (the 10th instant) at 9 p.m. when Mr. G. S. Kolgaonkar will speak on "The life of Jagannath Sunkersett." Members of the Union are cordially invited to attend.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 22nd instruction class of the Esean Community will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, the 9th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). There will be a discourse on "The visible universe and its relation to man"—Part 2 (continued.). Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar.

"SOME ESSENTIALS OF REVIVAL IN ARCHITECTURE."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association Mr. K. H. Vakil B.A., LL.B., will read a paper on "Some Essentials of the Revival in Architecture" to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Fort, (opposite Crawford Market). D. W. Ditchburn, Esqr., F.R.I.B.A. will preside.

Also the exhibition of the design of a pavilion for a sporting club will take place and its award will be declared. The lecture is open to the public and admission is free.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. on Wednesday August 6th:—

1. One Step—Any Room in your little bed for me?
2. Fox trot—Every Day.
3. Fox trot—Barney Google.
4. Waltz—Haunting.
5. One Step—Who threw the water on the Tom cat's back?
6. Fox trot—Tweet Tweet.
7. Waltz—Phanton Castles.
8. Fox trot—Say it while Dancing.
9. News Bulletin.

The mail motor carrying mails to Chakrata in the Dehra Dun district was suddenly overtaken by a heavy flood in a hill stream on 18th July. The car was swept away and with it 28 bags of letter and parcel mails from downcountry stations for Chakrata and post offices between Dehra Dun and that place. Ten of the missing bags have been recovered.

An Echo from Andamans.

BARRISTER SAVARKAR'S LETTERS

to his brother Dr. Savarkar while in exile.
With two Photos.
Price Re. 1/- For Particulars write to:—
S. G. CHITALE.
Kirloskar Bhuvan, Girgaum.
Books can also be had from :—
Messrs. Taraporewalla, Fort.
and
Messrs. Parchure Puranik & Co.,
Madhav Baug, Bombay.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Navy Blue, and Brown Blazer Coats From Rs. 25/- to 35/-.
White, and Grey, FLANNEL TROUSERS. From Rs. 15/- to 39/8.
Combination SHIRTS, Rs. 10/8.
Cricket Hats Rs. 7/8.
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RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.
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Always in Stock. Send your Inquiries
MOTILAL MOOLCHAND & CO
12, Bank Street, Fort.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. K. S. PATEL, Venereal and Skin Specialist, has returned to Bombay at Lock Hospital, Grant Road, opposite London Hotel.

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 6, 1924.

THE IMPERIAL PARADOX.

It is the glory of the British Empire that its statesmen never face any problems until it becomes impossible to ignore them. Thus the whole constitutional theory which is supposed to form the background of the new Dominion status conferred on the white Dominions since the war is clouded in a mystery that is hard to unravel. But though this ambiguity in imperial relationship is dignified by the name of "elasticity" and the evasion which characterises the attitude of politicians is regarded as a sign of their "practical" virtues this persistent refusal to define the precise nature of the new imperial regime has entailed serious consequences which have made the Labour Government convene a conference to explore the question of the Dominions' representation in foreign policy and Imperial affairs. Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, who made this important announcement last week expressed his Government's concern with regard to the existing system of inter-Imperial consultation on matters of foreign policy and Imperial interests and their desire to discover a solution after a full consideration of the problem. And he has reason to express this concern. For a number of incidents during the last three years have emphasised the need of some clarity in the attitude of the British Empire in its relations with the world: the notorious Chanak telegram of Mr. Lloyd George, the incident of the Canadian Fishery Treaty of last year, the whole story of the exclusion of Canada from the Lausanne Conference and the difficulty of securing dominion representation in the Inter-Allied Conference that is now meeting in London—all these have only one lesson to teach, that without some clear perception of the character of the new Dominion status in all its implications and without an authoritative enunciation of the principles of the new imperial system, the Empire is heading straight for a disaster.

It is not surprising to learn that Canada has welcomed the announcement of the proposed round-table conference since it is in Canada that the present trouble has originated. Since the Dominion participated in the making of the Versailles Treaty, they have emerged as small states with international status. It has become an accepted convention, therefore, that if any treaty affects a Dominion either generally or specifically, then that Dominion will be invited to take part in the negotiations, to sign the treaty through its own representatives, and to secure the concurrence of its Parliament before ratification takes place. Yet this newly established practice was broken by Lord Curzon, never a great enthusiast about Dominion representation, at the Lausanne Conference though Canada was affected specifically by the Treaty with Turkey. The reason for this non participation and this reactionary step calculated to check the development of the new ideas of Dominion status were not known even in England till very recently It appears that M. Poincare on behalf of the French Government took the line that if there was to be a British Empire delegation at Lausanne there must also be a French Empire delegation including the Sultan of Morocco and other plenipotentiaries from the French "Dominions" of North Africa. We are not concerned here with the minor but important aspects of the controversy between the British and Canadian Governments that subsequently took place—the exact form in which Canada was asked to agree to be not invited which is still a diplomatic mystery carefully preserved as such by Mr. MacDonald, the erstwhile champion of "open" diplomacy or the refusal of the Canadian Premier to ratify the Treaty ending in his pathetic retreat and acquiescence in the ratification of it But the light this incident throws on the confusion prevalent in imperial system is considerable. For once, we find it hard to disapprove of M. Poincare's demand for more reasons than one. In the first place, if the British statesmen prefer to keep the imperial relationships undefined and vague and their constitutional nomenclatures obsolete, they cannot surely find fault with outsiders who misunderstand them. For, to one looking at these relations from constitutional documents, it would seem as though the Dominions were merely common colonies, no more entitled to representation than Algeria or Tunis How can foreign statesmen decide the rights of a Dominion so long as the Empire itself is ignorant about them?

Another difficulty suggests itself from the one cited above. Is the British Empire a single entity in relation to the world or half-a-dozen nations? When America protested against the Empire being given six votes in the Assembly of the League of Nations, America was told that these were semi-sovereign and autonomous Powers; but when America asked for the application of the "most favoured nation" clause to itself because of its being granted to the various Dominions, the Empire immediately appeared as a unitary power! Now it is France who has felt bound to raise her voice against this unfair method in which the Empire turns itself into one or six powers as it chooses. (Of course, we include the fiction of India's representation in all this—a representation which "is so farcical that it ceases to be insulting") Unlike America, however, France has succeeded. Rather than offend M. Poincare, or abandon the Conference, Lord Curzon abandoned the principle of allowing the British Dominions an active share in the determination of the foreign policies and the framing of treaties which had been established at Versailles. The Inter-Allied Conference, now in progress, raised the issue again in an acute form but Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who has sufficiently irritated the Dominions by his rejection of the Singapore scheme and the proposal of preferential duties boldly improvised the method of representation through panels. But what is wanted are not improvisations but a definite settlement of the basis of imperial relationships. Indeed, Mr. MacDonald, had, even before the crisis at the Conference, hinted that the time had come for the consideration of "the machinery necessary for the conduct of a united Imperial policy, particularly as regards foreign affairs." It is to carry out this work by a courageous approach to the problem that the Conference in October has been called. We propose to deal on another occasion with the issues with which that Conference will have to deal.

LAW OF SEDITION.

In commenting on the Bill to amend Section 124A, I. P. C., which Mr. V. J. Patel proposes to introduce in the Legislative Assembly, we observed that the Bill, unfortunately, did not seek to amend the law of sedition itself, bringing it into accord with the changed and changing political status of the country as well as the law as is exists in England and elsewhere. We also pointed out that it did not make it obligatory that all "seditious" offences should be tried with the help of a jury. We expressed the hope that Mr. Patel or some other member of the Assembly would take steps to remedy these defects. We are now glad to find that Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M. L. A., Secretary of the Swarajya Party in the Assembly, has drafted a Bill, in consultation with the leader of the Party and eminent legal authorities in Madras, seeking to supplement the provisions of Mr. Patel's Bill by amending the law of sedition itself. The people of this country know well how often the present vague definition of "sedition" in the Criminal Code has served as a ready handle to the bureaucracy to suppress strong and outspoken criticism of its measures and policies. That the writings of even such an apostle of non-violence and non-hatred as Mahatma Gandhi should have been construed into a "seditious" offence is the measure of the defect in the law as it stands. Mr. Iyengar's Bill proposes to remedy this defect by making it clear that comments expressing disapprobation of measures of the Government or of the system and methods of the administration of the Government, with a view to obtain their alteration by all legitimate and peaceful means without inciting to violence or disorder in any form, do not constitute an offence under this section. Such modification of the section will bring the law of sedition in to line with the English law on the subject. Also the Bill lays down that it does not amount to an offence within the meaning of section 153A to point out, without malicious intent or any intention to promote violence or disorder or disturbance of public tranquillity, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce, feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. Iyengar will also introduce another Bill to amend the notorious section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by the abuse of which the bureaucracy has so often throttled liberty of speech during the last four years. Under Mr. Iyengar's Bill it will be obligatory on the magistrate, before issuing an order prohibiting any person or persons from attending or taking part in any public or political meeting, procession etc., to record evidence which would justify him in issuing the order. The Bill also provides that no ex-parte order shall remain in force for a longer period than 48 hours and that appeal shall lie to a court of sessions against the order. There is, however, no provision for trial by jury in the Bill dealing with the Sedition sections of the Penal Code Doubtless Messrs. Patel's and Iyengar's Bills will go a considerable way to blunt the edge of the weapon which has proved so handy and effective in the hands of the bureaucracy in its campaign against the national movement, but the additional safeguard of trial by jury in all "sedition" cases, is necessary and steps ought to be taken without loss of time to provide for such trial.

THE RENT ACT.

As we pointed out the other day, it was most unfortunate that leave was not granted for the introduction of Mr. Addyman's Bill extending the operation of the Rent Act to business premises up to the end of December, 1925. The main reason why the Bill was rejected was that the entire official bloc opposed it. So far as the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Legislative Council and its leader are concerned, the correspondence which has passed between Prof K. T. Shah and Mr. Jayakar and which we publish elsewhere, speaks for itself. Prof. Shah in his letter gives expression to views which are held not only by the majority of the members of Mr. Jayakar's constituency, but also by the overwhelming majority of the population in Bombay and other cities in the Presidency. Mr. Jayakar's reply shows that the majority of the Swaraj Party decided not to make the question a Party one, after prolonged and anxious deliberation and after consultation with Pandit Motilal Nehru. The Party decided not to make the Bill a Party question, owing, as Mr. Jayakar says to the difficulty of deciding, in the short time at its disposal, on a measure which would meet the requirements of the situation. The private Bills for extending the Rent Acts were introduced in some hurry and were not published, translated or circulated among the members of the Council and it is doubtful, Mr. Jayakar contends, even if leave had given given for their introduction whether, in view of the hostile attitude of the Government, they would have passed through all the stages in the last session without the suspension of the Standing Orders and Rules.

That the Bombay Council Swarajist Party is not unmindful of its obligations to the poor tenants and to the sufferings they undergo which have now been aggravated, is evident from the fact that though it decided not to make the Bill a party question, the majority of its members, as Mr. Jayakar points out, voted in favour of it and that even now it is making a serious effort to solve the question, which has naturally evoked much public sentiment, in a manner which will vindicate justice. It cannot be doubted that some improvement in the present Rent Act is necessary, both as regards business premises and residential buildings, and any measure which the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council may be instrumental in introducing in the next session of the Council may be expected to be a carefully drafted one, seeking to redress just grievances and fully providing for the present dislocation caused by the fact that the Rent Act has ceased to operate so far as business premises are concerned.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Crisis.

A strange fatality seems to dog the settlement of the Irish problem. The crisis which has now arisen regarding the boundary question, is absolutely unnecessary and would have been avoided but for the recalcitrancy of Ulster whose Government has refused to appoint a member of the Boundary Commission which alone can settle the difference between the North and the South. Recent negotiations in England having failed, the demand of Mr. Cosgrave for expeditious action on the part of the British Government to fulfil their obligation under the Irish Treaty is as irresistible as it is just. The obligation cannot be carried out except through fresh legislation because of the technical flaw in the existing statute. The peace of Ireland requires that this obligation should be fulfilled before Irish impatience at the delayed settlement, of the question gives way to dangerous resurgence of the republican movement. On the other hand, as Mr. Thomas declared last week, not merely the honour of the Government, but the honour of the country is involved in seeing that the obligation the Treaty has imposed on the United Kingdom is fulfilled in the spirit and the letter. Mr. Thomas added that no steps would be left untaken to prove to the world conclusively what the Government intended before Parliament rose. To-day's cable, however, shows that the Government who do not want an election while the negotiations regarding Germany are proceeding, are naturally anxious to delay the matter in the hope of reaching a settlement before the autumn session. While delay will in this matter be surely dangerous, the attitude of the Conservatives who are raising the old cry of coercion of Ulster, forgetting the obligations under the Treaty which they helped to pass, is hardly creditable to a Party which boasts of always placing the honour of the country above everything else. The Liberals, who naturally support the demand of Mr. Cosgrave, are not altogether free from the selfish motive of improving their position in Parliament at the expense of the Conservatives whose misguided loyalty to Ulster is bound to cost them heavily in any forced election. Altogether the situation is very piquant and its development will be watched with the keenest interest.

Anglo-Russian Negotiations.

According to a Reuter's cable which we publish elsewhere, an important economic and financial agreement was concluded at Monday's meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Conference under which Russia undertook to pay twenty-eight million pounds out of her debts to Britain. The claims arising out of the Murman fishery dispute were recently reported to have been settled and a commercial Treaty was all but completed. Much progress was also stated to have been made with the vexed question of the Bondholders' Debts. The early meetings between the Russians and the Bondholders' Committee were not promising, for the latter seemed to be bent on demanding their whole pound of flesh. The Russians tried to meet the debtors half way by expressing their readiness to pay the interest on pre-war debt, if it was scaled down to a reasonable figure. The total indebtedness of Russia to Britain on March 31, 1921 was £561,402,000 excluding interest since December 31, 1918. Considering the ruin which Russia has suffered from war, civil war, blockade and famine, a reduction in the debt is inevitable. The break-down of the negotiations which is announced by a later cable on the question of compensation for nationalised property as a matter of right, is, therefore, most unfortunate. For, there is no question in respect of which the Labour Party is more keen on an immediate settlement, than in respect of Russia and its view is supported by public opinion throughout the country. The relief of unemployment in Britain and the economic reconstruction of Europe are vitally bound up with the settlement of this question as well with the result of the Inter-Allied Conference, which, as the declaration of Mr. MacDonald in Parliament shows, has reached agreed conclusions. It may be hoped that the break-down will be temporary.

Caesar's Wife.

The Government of India, who issued a statement to the public the other day that they had no information on the subject of Mr. C. R. Das' visit to England—a telltale statement which caused considerable alarm in the Die-hard circles in England—have felt constrained to announce to the world once again that no invitation was sent to Mr. Das by any member of His Majesty's Government. This concern for the reputation of Caesar's wife is, doubtless, touching, but we are somewhat puzzled to know whether it is the Government of India or His Majesty's Government who are anxious to play the role of Caesar in this particular connection. Is it the Government of India who are concerned for the reputation of His Majesty's Government or the latter for that of the former? From the repeated manifestation of concern, we should think that the Government of India are more concerned for the reputation of His Majesty's Government than the latter themselves. We are not told whether Caesar's wife resented the suspicions cast on her character to the same extent as Caesar, but we know that Caesar resented these suspicions more for his own sake than that of his wife. The Government of India, like a jealous husband of Caesar's type, seem to be most anxious that Mr. Das should have nothing to do with people with whom their lot is temporarily cast.

Press Legislation.

Before suggesting resort to fresh legislation to put down incitement to communal passion by the Indian Press, Sir Charles Yate would have done well to enquire under what section of the Penal Code the Punjab Government were prosecuting certain scurrilous journals and if they possessed powers already to deal with the evil, why they refrained from utilising those powers so long. The bureaucracy in this country has more than ample powers to deal with any undesirable movement or offences against society, but it delights more in repressing legitimate movements than illegitimate ones, for it seems to be more concerned with its own power and prestige than with the weal of the millions committed to its charge. There are numberless sheets in the Punjab, Delhi and the U. P. which, for the past several months, have been engaged in inflaming communal passions, but until Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Mohammed Ali drew attention to the strange inaction of the authorities in contrast to their professions of solicitude for maintenance of peace and order, neither the Punjab Government nor any other uttered so much as a warning, either in private or in public, to this section of the press.

"Foreign Propaganda."

We publish elsewhere a communication from Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth on the subject of foreign propaganda and the so-called National Convention. Mr. Mavji is entirely mistaken in thinking that the "Chronicle" has ever supported the view that work in foreign countries is useless and should be abandoned altogether. If he refers to our files Mr. Mavji will see that when the Nagpur Congress decided on abolishing "India" and the British Committee of the Congress, we were among the first to disapprove of the steps and since then we have not ceased to urge the need of foreign propaganda. As for Mr. Horniman's criticism of the Besantine Convention, Mr. Mavji, instead of attributing the same to the "bad health," or embitterment through exile, of Mr. Horniman, should look nearer home for an explanation. Mr. Horniman's views about Mrs. Besant's fads have been consistent and if Mr. Mavji now fails to understand them, the fault lies not with Mr. Horniman but Mr. Mavji. As for our own view of the Convention, it is well-known to the public, and to Mr. Mavji and we need not re-expound it. But there is one small point which we would like our correspondent to to make clear. He has mentioned 71 members of the Legislative Assemblies of 1921-23 and of 1924 and 125 members of the Provincial Councils of the same years, as among the supporters of the Convention. Will he kindly let the public know how many members of the *present* Central and Provincial Legislatures are behind the Convention and what proportion their number bears to the total number of non-official members of the legislatures? As for the 1921 Clubs and the National Home Rule League, one knows how "representative" they are!

A Bureaucrat's Effusions.

In reply to interpellations in the local Council the Revenue Member stated the other day that the series of articles on Land Revenue which the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land records contributed to the "Times of India" in March last were written with the consent and knowledge of the Government but that the latter did not accept responsibility for the views expressed in the articles. If the articles did not embody the views of Government and merely expressed the personal opinions of the Settlement Commissioner, how was this officer justified in issuing a circular to all Revenue officers in the Presidency, from the Commissioners of Divisions down to the Superintendents of Land records, suggesting to them to get the issues of the 'Times of India' in which his articles were appearing and to "cut out and keep the articles for reference and study?" Were all these subordinate officials interested in the personal views of the Settlement Commissioner? The explanation given by the Revenue Member does violence to common sense. If the articles did not express the views of the Government as represented by the Settlement Commissioner, the latter officer had no business to ask the rank and file of his department to note, digest and preserve for future guidance his precious effusions in the pages of the "Times." His subordinates might have been left themselves to appreciate the merits of these effusions. Though asked to disclose the number of copies of the "Times" purchased and the amount of expenditure incurred by the subordinate officers concerned in pursuance of the above mentioned circular, the Revenue Member evaded the pertinent duty by an irrelevant answer.

ANGLO-SOVIET CONFERENCE.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

FOREIGN OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, August 5.

The following communique was issued by the Foreign Office this morning:—

"The Anglo-Soviet Conference having sat in committee the whole of Saturday and Sunday, met in full session on Monday and sat until 7-15 this morning. As the Soviet delegates were unable to accept the amendments of the concessions offered, with regard to Article Fourteen of the Draft Treaty, no agreement was reached and the negotiations broke down. The Treaty will not be signed." —Reuter.

SOVIET DEBTS.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

It is reported that an important economic and financial agreement has been concluded at this morning's plenary meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Conference under which Russia undertakes to pay twenty-eight million pounds out of her debts to Britain. —Reuter.

RUSSIAN CONTENTION.

LONDON, August 5.

Reuter learns that prior to the break-up of the Anglo-Russian Conference the Russians contended that the Article 14 would leave a way open for the demand for complete recognition by the Soviet of the liability to pay compensation for nationalised property as a matter of right. They declare that the Soviet rejected the principle involved as far back as the Genoa Conference, but they now made certain concessions although their attitude was generally unaltered. The break-down means that other miscellaneous questions which were also discussed remain unsettled.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM STRIFE

SIR C. YATE'S QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Yate asked whether following the Punjab Government's notification with reference to the prosecution of publishers of newspapers containing matter calculated to excite feelings of one community against another the Government of India would introduce legislation to put a stop to the license of abuse that since the repeal of the Press Act had been unchecked in the Indian press.

Mr. Richards replied he had no reason to think that proposals for such legislation were contemplated.—Reuter.

MACLAREN'S FLIGHT

LONDON, Aug. 5.

New York.—MacLaren has wirelessed that the abandonment of his flight is necessary because spare parts are not obtainable to repair the damaged plane which fell near Nikolski on Saturday when he was just completing his flight from Petropavlosk. He adds that the winks, floats and the tail have all been smashed though the hull and the engine has been salvaged and taken aboard the Canadian trawler "Thiepval."—Reuter.

New York.—MacLaren's world flight has been abandoned.

The earlier wireless despatch mentioned that MacLaren was involved in an accident near Nikolski in Komandorski Islands, but nobody was hurt. The airman intended to proceed to Attu.—Reuter.

EX-RANKER OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The criticism of the fact that Government accepted the Committee's report on the question of pensions of the Ex-ranker officers without enabling the House to express its view on it kept the Commons up late to-night. In the face of an attack from all quarters, Mr. Wilsh undertook to consult the Prime Minister with a view to affording the desired discusion but the House demanded a definite undertaking. Government, however, made no move and the House eventually adjourned.—Reuter.

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18519

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, August 5.

Drs. Marx, Stresemann and other German delegates have arrived in London.

The principal representatives at the Inter-Allied Conference discussed the procedure to be adopted at the forthcoming meeting with the Germans and decided that America, Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium should each nominate two Ministers to discuss every outstanding question with the two German Ministers. Each Prime Minister or Chief Delegate will always attend, together with a Chief Diplomatic or Financial Lieutenant as the occasion demands. Only one expert will be allowed to be present in each case, but others may be in attendance.—Reuter.

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES JOIN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 5.

The second stage of the Conference opened at Downing Street at noon to-day when the Allied delegates were joined by half a dozen German representatives whose arrival was watched by large crowds. The Conference lasted three quarters of an hour and was purely formal. Mr. Macdonald welcoming the Germans hoped that it would be possible to hold the final Conference on Friday.—Reuter.

OUT FOR LOYAL FULFILMENT

GERMAN CHANCELLOR INTERVIEWED

LONDON, August 5.

The German Delegation numbers about forty. The Chancellor interviewed by Reuter said: "We have come with a sincere desire to assist in finding the best method of putting the Dawes Report into action unaltered and in the spirit of its authors. We wish to see the Report carried through, as soon as possible, and we intend contributing our part towards its loyal fulfilment. We have no doubt that we shall find the same spirit prevailing in London. If that be the case, then it may be safely assumed, that we will speedily come to an agreement."—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, August 5.

Paris.—The Havas Agency message states:—Newspapers draw attention to the necessity of the Allies presenting a united front in the ensuing discussions with the Germans."

The "Petit Parisien" says that France will welcome the "Allies" decision not to allow the Germans to discuss separately each and every paragraph of the protocols.

The "Figaro" says that if M. Herriot will still energetically set his face against the German bluff, he will be backed by responsible Frenchmen.

The "Oeuvre" declares that the Allied union justifies looking with confidence to the Conference in the second phase of its discussions.—Reuter.

CANADIAN MINISTER FOR WASHINGTON.

LONDON, August 5.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns that the Canadian Government has offered the post of the Canadian Minister in Washington to Senator Belcourt.—Reuter.

ITALIAN WORLD FLIER.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Italian airman, Locatelli has arrived at Hull from Amsterdam. He proposes to extend his flight round the world.

ECHO OF ASSAULT ON MR. SIDHVA,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 5.

"New India's" London correspondent states that Mr. Baker, Labour member for Bristol asked if the Under-Secretary of State's attention had been drawn to the Court Martial held at Karachi on a member of the Royal Air Force charged with assaulting Mr. Sidhva and whether he was aware that though the Commander-in-Chief sanctioned prosecution the defendant was acquitted despite his confession of guilt and testimony against him of a number of witnesses including four soldiers. Mr. Richards replied that he had no information with regard to case, but would ask the Government of India for a report on the matter.

A Sind paper states that Mr. Sidhva had a long interview with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Poona on this matter, the purport of which is not known, but it is understood His Excellency showed great sympathy and added anxiously to do the needful. But in view of the Court Martial decision he had no jurisdiction.

THREE MAIN ISSUES.

ALLIED CONFERENCE'S PROGRESS

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day outlining the decisions of the Inter-Allied Conference Mr. MacDonald said various safeguards had been taken to secure all parties against tht decisions which would be regarded as partial and unjust. All allied Governments hoped that the effect of the agreement would be to create a new spirit of co-operation in both sides so that some points that might have still been left open owing to the impossibility of settling in the present state of the public mind might become negotiable by a change of that mind. They hoped to confer with the German representatives to-morrow. It was proposed at present to execute three agreements, firstly between Germany and the Reparations Commission with regard to the matters within the latter's competence, secondly between the Allies and Germany regarding the matters requiring a direct agreement and thirdly between the Allies regulating the matters of the Inter-allied concern. He concluded by paying a tribute to the spirit of loyal accommodation of the Allied Premiers and other delegates and experts.

CONFERENCE'S STIPULATIONS.

Mr. MacDonald stated that the Conference had agreed to an elaborate series of stipulations with a view to restoring the fiscal and economic unity of Germany including the restoration of full powers of German administration with regard to customs, commerce and railways to operate fully not later than 15th October; also a reciprocal amnesty for acts done by individuals in consequence of events since 11th January, 1923. He disputed the interpretations that the Experts' Report and the Conference agreement would be referred to a Committee of Jurists. Governments had agreed in the event of taking sanctions they must act as trustees for all interests created by the Experts' Report and especially without a damage to the security of loan.

DECLARATION OF DEFAULT.

Questioned with regard to the action that Governments might take with reference to the sanctions in the event of a declaration of default Mr. MacDonald said the matters remained as they were left by the Treaty of Versailles, namely, when Governments failed to agree it was possible for Governments to pursue their own policy. It was obviously most unsatisfactory. (Opposition cheers). But the whole situation would be eased if they could get a state of unanimity which was necessary before a default was declared. Members might rest assured that the question of sanctions was not likely to arise in a hurry. Loan would not be floated under the auspices of Governments or on the responsibility of Governments and bankers. They must consult the German representatives with regard to the security before they definitely say whether they float it.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George Mr. MacDonald emphatically adhered to the view of the Government that France's separate action was not sanctioned by the Treaty of Versailles. He declared that the Spa Agreement with reference to various Allies tha proposition of reparations deliveries had not been disturbed.—Reuter.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT MULTAN

TWO KILLED: FIVE INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Aug. 4.

As a result of the collapse of a house a Mahomedan family consisting of seven persons was buried. Two were killed and five have been seriously injured. One of the injured is since dead.

LADIES OFFER SATYAGRAHA AT VAIKOM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 5.

Satyagraha at Vaikom is being continued. Many lady volunteers have again begun to offer Satyagraha. Mrs. Naicker is doing propaganda work with other women workers collecting funds and recruiting lady volunteers. The Satyagraha Committee has organised an itinerant party of relief workers to tour the flooded area on the west coast and has asked for the co-operation of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee for funds to carry on relief work.

N. N MUKERJEE INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Political absconder Mr. Nripendra Nath Mukerjee, it is understood, is interned under Regulation three of 1818.

IRISH QUESTION.

LIKELY TO BE AN ELECTION ISSUE

MR THOMAS' VISIT TO DUBLIN

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Mr. Thomas' visit to Dublin is ascribd here to the indication that Mr. Cosgrave is determined to press the Government to introduce and pass a bill at the present session whereas Government is anxious to delay the matter hoping to reach a settlement before the autumn session. Th Government is supported in this by Conservatives although Liberals are credited with the desire to raise the issue immediately and range themselves beside the Government and force an election if necesary.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Mr. Thomas announced in the House of Commons to-day that he would be going to Dublin in the evening in consequence of a further communication from President Cosgrave.

LATER.

Mr. Henderson accompanied Mr. Thomas to Ireland.—Reuter.

AKALI JATHA TO JAITO.

SARDAR RAJASINGH'S SPEECH BEFORE AKAL-TAKHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 4.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has directed the twelfth Shahidi Jatha of five hundred Akalis which left Amritsar last night to proceed to Bhai Pheru instead of Jaito. This is the first Shahidi Jatha proceeding to Bhai Pheru. It is contemplated to send more such Jathas to this place.

The local paper "Akali" has urged that two such jathas should be sent together one to Jaito and the other to Bhai Pheru.

Sardar Rajasingh made a speech before the Akal-takht. Referring to the addresses presented to and the replies given by His Excellency the Governor emphasising that no member of the Committee had done any political work, he said that he regretted two things in connection with a previous procession, one abushing certain Moderate leaders. He further said that the Shiromani Akali-Dal had admitted its mistake and assured that it would not happen again

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE

24 ARRESTS OF JATHA MEMBERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

The members of the tenth Shahidi Jatha now on march to Jaito a few days ago are alleged to have committed a serious assault on a police constable and two patwaris while the Jatha was marching through the Gurudaspur District. Unfortunately the actual assailants could not be identified and the police present were not in a sufficient force to effect arrests.

A day or two ago the members of this Jatha which has now reached Jullunder are alleged to have committed an unprovoked assault on a police constable and it is reported that the constable had one of his arms and two ribs broken. They also assaulted a Patwari but the injuries inflicted on him are not yet known. As soon as the news of these assaults was received Government issued instructions to the District Magistrate of Jullunder that the persons guilty of these serious assaults must be arrested at all costs. Early on the morning of the 4th of August the Jatha was surrounded in a village called Bajwa close to the Sutlej in Nakodar Tashil of Jullunder District by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police. Twenty-four members of the Jatha including the Jatha secretary, assailants of the Police Constable and patwari and those who had made particularly seditious speeches were arrested without difficulty and have been lodged in Jullunder Jail. The remainder of the Jatha was left at Bajwa.

"CEYLON MARU" IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 4.

Wireless messages to-day indicate that S.S. "Ceylon Maru" of Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company in luatitude 17/45 North and longitude 90/13 East is in distress owing to an engine trouble.

The last message received at 1-30 p.m. stated that S.S. "Ceylon Maru" was under steam and making for land. The vessel was on her way from Java to Calcutta.

ARGENTINE FLIERS LEAVE KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, August 5.

The Argentine world-fliers left Karachi at 6-37 this morning for Nasirabad where a brief halt will be made for petrol supplies prior to proceeding to Allahabad and Calcutta. Many Royal Air Force officers witnessed the departure. The aviators personally gave thanks for the kindness received.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

MURDER OF MRS. EVANS

PREMIER BOMBARED WITH QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Macdonald was warmly bombarded with questions on Government's intentions regarding the murder of Mrs. Evans. The Premier declared that the United States' Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City was taking up the matter with the Mexican Government. He was requesting all possible information and the House could depend upon his acting on it, when he got it but he was unable to say what could be done until full information was received.—Reuter.

INQUIRIES IN MRS. EVAN'S MURDER

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Washington.—The Charge d'Affaires in Mexico is pursuing Mrs. Evans case with the Mexican authorities who have given him an assurance that every effort is being made to apprehend and punish the murderers. The Charge d'Affaires is keeping the British Foreign Office informed of the developments.—Reuter.

MOTIVE FOR MRS. EVANS' MURDER.

LONDON, August 5.

Mexico City.—The Federal troops and mounted police are scouring the territory in the vicinity of Mrs. Evans's ranch for her murderers. It is officially thought that the attack was solely made with motives of robbery and not due to the agrarian agitation to force her to consent to a division of her ranch.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS.

MORE TROUBLE AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

A Hindu-Muslim fracas took place this evening in the Lahore City as a result of which about five or six persons received more or less serious injuries necessitating their removal to hospital. It is stated that a Mahomedan villager had an altercation with a Hindu goldsmith over the payment of money and the latter is alleged to have struck the villager with a lathi The incident soon drew crowds of people of both the communities and communal fight ensued on which it is alleged knives were used and several persons were injured The Police soon reached the spot and dispersed the crowd. Most of the shops in the neighbourhood were closed and the situation was controlled with difficulty. A large force of police had been despatched from the City Kotwali to the disturbed area and the situation at about 7 p.m. was quiet. The fracas has aroused a great tension of feeling between the two communities and in view of the approaching Muharram festival the situation is being watched with great care and anxiety.

MOHURRUM PRECAUTIONS AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

In view of the approaching Mohurrum the police is taking all precautions to prevent a breach of peace.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATIONS NOT POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 5

A public meeting having by a resolution requested the Madras University Syndicate for the postponement of the September Examinations to October, owing to the distress caused in Southern India by the floods, the Syndicate considered the same and in view of the fact, that such postponement of examinations might act prejudicially to the interest of a large number of candidates not affected by the distress, resolved that the examinations should be held on the prescribed dates, and that the candidates who had sent in their applications but would be unable to appear for the examinations would be permitted to appear at the March and April examinations without further payments of fees, and would be examined in the same text books as those prescribed for the September Examinations.

The Syndicate resolved to appoint as the Registrar of the Madras University, Mr. William McLean, Assistant Registrar of the Glasgow University.

A Gorakhpur message of August 5th says: Owing to conditions at Gandak Bridge at Bagha the section of the railway between Chittauni and Bagha is closed to traffic.—A.P.

News has been received in Simla that the Argentine world-fliers who left Karachi at 6-37 this morning reached Nasirabad at 2 p.m. They are expected to arrive at Allahabad to-morrow.

AMRITSAR AND AFTER

MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATION.

AN ENGLISH PROFESSOR'S SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Harold J. Larki, the well-known Professor in the London School of Economics, writes to the "New Leader":—

Sir,—There are substantial reasons why it is not open to me to comment upon either the conduct or the result of the recent Punjab libel case. But I should like to draw your attention to the need there revealed for a revision of the existing system of martial law administration. I cannot here go into the reasons for that need; but anyone who reads (1) the evidence in O'Dwyer vs. Nair, (2) the evidence before, and the reports of, the Hunter Commission, (3) the evidence before the Congress Commission, will gather why I make the following suggestions: They are, I venture to think, worthy of the I. L. P.'s consideration.

On the declaration of martial law by the Viceroy-in-Council for any area, the following limiting principles should be observed:—

1. The declaration should not be predated to a period antecedent to the day of actual authorisation.

2. All orders issued under martial law should be submitted before being made effective to the civil officer in charge of the area concerned. In the event of his objection, the order should not be issued until it has been approved by the Viceroy-in-Council.

3. All martial law tribunals should be presided over by a civil officer with at least three years' judicial experience.

4. If flogging is imposed as a penalty it should never be inflicted (a) on persons more than forty years of age; (b) without the permission of a competent medical man; (c) in public; (d) for any offences other than offences against the person.

5. No martial law order should ever be so administered as to discriminate between classes or sections of the population.

6. In the event of trials for sedition, conspiracy, etc., being necessary, (a) the Court shall always consist of judges of the High Court; (b) the accused shall have the absolute right to choose his own counsel; (c) a full judicial record shall be taken at the trial; (d) the accused shall receive first-class treatment before conviction; (e) no sentence shall be carried out until the record has been submitted to, and approved by, the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council; (f) no person shall be convicted on the evidence of informers only; (g) no Court shall assume the existence of a state of rebellion from the proclamation of martial law. The fact of such a state shall be proved like any other in the case.

7. It should not be in the power of the martial law officer to declare any conduct an offence under martial law that is not directly connected with the suppression of disorder. Any Act of Indemnity shall always be held not to cover cases held by the Courts not to be so directly connected.

8. Immediately on the proclamation of martial law it shall be the duty of the Viceroy to send one or more observers from the Central Government who shall report directly to the Viceroy daily on the administration of martial law. In the event of a demand for the extension of martial law to a new area, the provincial authority in the area shall satisfy the observer that an extension is necessary. If the latter disagrees, his dissent shall be communicated to the Viceroy simultaneously with the demand for an extension.

9. Whenever the observer is of opinion that the need for martial law has ceased, he shall at once so report to the Viceroy, and annex to his report the opinion of the military concerned. In the event of their disagreement, the responsibility for the continuance of martial law shall rest upon the Commander-in-Chief and the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council.

10. Immediately upon the conclusion of a period of martial law, the observer shall make a report upon its administration to the Viceroy. This report shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly at the first sitting after its receipt, and shall be published. A demand for an inquiry by the Assembly shall be accepted if it has the support of two-thirds of the elected members.

11. In all cases where a trial for conspiracy, sedition, etc., has taken place, conviction shall allow a direct appeal to the Privy Council, which shall have the statutory duty of reviewing the substance of the case, as well as technical pleas.

I may perhaps add that I make these suggestions as a professional student of political science, and with no special views upon the larger aspects of Indian policy.

MR. DAS' DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 5.

The special correspondent of "Forward" at Tarakeswar in the course of a report regarding Mr. C. R. Das's visit to the place says that during informal discussions with the people of the locality Mr. Das made it clear that he had no intention of visiting England unless he definitely received an invitation from the Home Government. He said there was no foundation for the statement that he was going in connection with the Dumraon Case.

THE RENT ACT BILLS.

ATTITUDE OF SWARAJ PARTY.

MR. JAYAKAR'S STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sending you herewith the correspondence between Mr. M. R. Jayakar and myself in connection with the Rent Bills. As it is a matter of public interest and also because Mr. Jayakar has permitted that it be published, may I request you to be good enough to give an early publicity to it?—Yours, etc.,

K. T. SHAH.

3, French Road, Chowpatti,
Bombay, Aug. 5.

EXPLANATION DEMANDED.

3, French Road, Chowpatti,
Bombay 7, Aug. 4, 1924.

My dear Mr. Jayakar,

As one of the constituents whom you represent in the Bombay Legislative Council, and also as one of the tenants in this rack-rented city, may I say that your attitude in the Council *a propos* of the Rent Bills demands some explanation? It cannot be unknown to you that you represent a constituency, quite a large majority of whom are men of slender means, whose incomes have not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living; and from which the house-rent tears no insignificant hole. I do not wish to lecture on the economics of house-rent. But you must have realised that the existing legislation does in no way affect the legitimate claim of such landlords whose properties were built and habited *before* the principle of Rent Restriction had materialised in legislation; nor even of those who have bought land and built upon it since. Why then was leave refused for the introduction of Mr. Addyman's Bill?

Apart, however, from the economic equity of the case, there are, I quite see, political considerations. They must, I freely grant, weigh with men in your position quite as much as, if not more than, the strict merits of the case. I do not believe, however, that a public man of your experience and refinement could even acquiesce in the silly slogan of "Party before principle" that gives his passport to many a demagogue. But, since your utterances in the Council as reported in the local Press have given a handle to your detractors to make political capital for themselves. I think those of your constituents who had sufficient confidence in you to choose you to represent them in preference to the veteran educationist, Dr. Paranjpye, owe it to you—and you owe it to them—to have some public explanation on this unfortunate incident. Will you, therefore, oblige us by a frank exposition of your position and intentions? I am, I quite realise, at a disadvantage, owing to the detached position and outlook of an academician, in appreciating all the difficulties of a party-leader who has to discharge the arduous role of a statesman at a moment when genuine statesmanship is at a heavy discount. But even in the larger interests of the cohesion of a party like yours, may I point out that the Swaraj Party's whole strength rests on their meeting national ambitions and popular sympathies. If the former are reserved for the central legislature, the latter are the peculiar province of the local legislature. And there can be no mistaking of popular sympathies in this instance. They are frankly anti-landlordist—and, in my opinion, justly so. Even, therefore, in the far-sighted considerations of the party interests. I should have thought the Swaraj Party would not have so summarily disposed of the Rent Bill as seems to have been the case.

You will see from this letter that I am writing to you with no partisan bitterness or animosity. I was present at the public meeting yesterday; and I felt the meeting would perhaps have added weight to its resolutions, had personal feeling been left out altogether. But I have no doubt your explanation will suffice to clear up misunderstanding.

Yours sincerely,

K. T. SHAH.

MR. JAYAKAR'S REPLY.

My dear Mr. Shah,

I am glad to get your letter relating to the attitude of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Legislative Council and of myself as its leader, in the proceedings on the proposals for the extension of the term of the Rent Act, at the session which has just closed. I appreciate your courtesy and fair-mindedness in seeking a statement of the reasons which led the Party and myself to take the line that we did in the matter. If these qualities entered into and inspired our public life to a larger extent than at present, it would, I feel sure, gain immensely both in dignity and effectiveness.

In the criticisms which I have seen in the Press, one important fact has been entirely ignored or perversely misrepresented. The only occasion on which I spoke on the subject was on the introduction of the Karachi Rent Act Amendment Bill. My observations had mainly reference to the extension proposed in that measure. The Sind members were divided in their opinion on the need and advantage of the measure, and having regard to that fact, the only attitude which the Swaraj Party as a Party could have adopted is the one which it actually did. The reasons which I gave were the true reasons, though if I had cared to do so, I could have easily camouflaged them so as to leave no opening for the kind of criticism which has been passed, and which, I was well aware, would be passed upon them.

As regards Mr. Addyman's Bill for the extension of the Rent Act with reference to non-residential premises in Bombay, you are aware that the present Rent Acts are a hurried and imperfect piece of legislation, into which have crept many inequalities and imperfections, causing unnecessary hardship, and serving to fill the lawyers' pockets to the prejudice both of the landlords and tenants. You will realise this, if you were to know that in the High Court at present one Judge sits solely to hear and decide Rent Act cases from day to day. The present Act was hurriedly put on the Statute Book during the exigencies of the war, when it was impossible for the Government to consider in a careful and dispassionate manner, the pros and cons of the measure. It is my firm belief that the poorer cass of tenants, especially residential, require protection even now, but not the rich class of tenants, who are equally benefited by the present Act. Therefore, it would be necessary, in my opinion, to carefully go into the entire question and frame a Bill, which, while it gives protection where it is necessary, likewise removes many unnecessary hardships and inequalities, which exist in the present Act. To give you only a few instances, sub-letting, rent farming, collections of arrears, defaulters, Rent Controller's certificate. My opinion, therefore, is that the Swaraj Party should, from the point of view of both classes of people, consider this question very carefully and help to pass a measure, which will meet the needs of the situation. Unfortunately, the two private Bills, which were before the Council, merely sought to extend the present Rent Act with all its inequalities and hardships. Both of these Bills were introduced in a great hurry. My Party had not before them even copies of the draft provisions of the Bills until the last day. Under the exigencies of the situation Mr. Nariman had to send in the Bill to the Bombay Legislative Council without even consulting the Executive Committee of the Party as required by our regulations. Further, under the rules relating to the conduct of business before the Legislative Council, the Bills had to be published in the Government Gazette, translated and copies circulated to the members in order to give adequate time to them to consider the provisions and send in amendments. It was, therefore, more than doubtful whether, under these circumstances, either of those two Bills, with the opposition of the Government and many Mahomedan members, would have passed through all the three stages during the last few days of the session. They could not have been treated as non-controversial measures, in regard to which, the material Standing Orders might be suspended. When the question of these Rent Bills came before our Party, we had more than one meeting, where it was carefully considered in the light of the views of both landlords and tenants who had seen us. Pandit Motilal also happened to be in Poona about this time and I had the opportunity of discussing this question with him. He was of opinion that it would be unwise to support this hurried legislation, which contained many inequalities and defects. In the letter, which he wrote to me a little later from Bombay in connection with this question, he said *inter alia* that "The aim of the Swarajya Party, as its name indicates, is the achievement of the Swarajya for all Indians. It is not its policy to favour one class at the expense of the other, however numerous the former may be. The protection of minorities is one of the chief planks in the policy of the Party. In dealing with landlords and tenants the Party lays itself out to adjust the relations between them on an equitable basis. It is impossible to achieve this end by a majority vote in the Council. The only possible way of doing so is by coming to an amicable arrangement on a policy of give and take. It is obvious that if the rights of Minorities are to be determined solely by the vote of Majorities, the Minorities will soon cease to exist. The Swarajya Party has consistently declared that in carrying out the programme due weight shall always be given to the rights and sentiments of the Minorities. It is, therefore, in my opinion, essential that a serious and bona fide attempt should be made to arrive at an equitable adjustment of rights, in consultation with the Parties concerned, before any Legislative measure is introduced in the Council. . . . When I was in Poona last week I suggested a compromise between landlords and tenants. I had occasion to meet the representatives of both and they all assured me that it was not possible within the short time at their disposal to discuss the Bill in all its bearings with a view to arrive at a common understanding. It seems to me, therefore, that the right course to follow is to take time by simply refraining from introducing the Bill during the present session. Having regard to the state of feeling which the Bill has aroused there is a danger of weakening the position of the Swarajya Party on much graver issues than those involved in the Bill itself. I have, therefore, considered it my duty to lay these views before you to draw attention to a grave danger which seems to me to lurk in the seemingly innocent measure which merely extends an acknowledged principle."

Accordingly, this question was carefully considered by the Party and the majority vote was that, having regard to all these circumstances, the Party should not treat this as a Party question and that I as the leader thereof should remain neutral and the other members should be at liberty to remain neutral or vote as they liked. We found that in our Party there were some members, who were not prepared to support the Rent Bills in their present form. I was not without hope, however, that if these members had more time to consider this question, they could be induced to support a just measure giving adequate protection to deserving tenants. We did not, therefore, like to rush this question in the present state of our unpreparedness and division. We, therefore, decided, and I think rightly, to take the attitude which we did. In maintaining that attitude in the Council I was merely carrying out the majority vote of the Party. As the leader of the Party I had to maintain a strict attitude of neutrality and I did my best to do so. But as a matter of fact, nearly every member of my Party voted for Mr. Addyman's Bill. When the Council threw out Mr. Addyman's motion, somewhat unexpectedly, a part of Mr. Nariman's Bill could not be moved under the Rules and the other part Mr. Nariman withdrew, stating that he might introduce it at a future session. Some of the speakers at Sunday's meeting appeared to lose sight of the fact that residential premises, which are in greater need of protection, are amply protected till December 1925 and that Mr. Addyman's Bill only contemplated extension of protection to business premises upto December 1925. We are all agreed and there is no difference of opinion that poor middle class tenants require protection, and that in a city like Bombay, either on economic or equitable considerations, rents cannot be left to be adjusted by the uncontrolled operation of the law of supply and demand. My Party will stand by this view, and I am looking forward to the time when I, on behalf of my Party, in the near future, will be able to carry through a measure which will be found satisfactory by all reasonable landlords and tenants. My Party exists, as Pandit Motilal says, for establishing amicable relations between the several sections of the Indian people. As I said in my statement before the Council, in our uphill work we desire to have the sympathy of both. Even now after my return from Poona on Saturday last, I have been busy making enquiries of my tenant and landlord friends what would be a just measure in this connection, and I am hopeful that we shall be able, with the aid of our friends in both camps, to devise a carefully drafted Bill, which will allay the present irritation between these two sections of the public. I need hardly add that I shall welcome the help any member of the public will render us in this behalf.

I have no desire to reply to the last para of your letter, wherein you refer to the personal feelings displayed against me at the meeting held last Sunday. Those who know the history of the Bombay Swaraj Party (which is different from the Bombay Council Swaraj Party and the separation from the former of my friends, Mr. Natraian and others and of myself about fourteen months ago, will not have much difficulty in realising the significance of this agitation. But I have no desire to go further into these personal matters. I do hope, however, that my reputation, as an humble public worker, is not so brittle as to be broken into pieces by such attempts.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SEVENTH INSTALMENT WILL APPEAR TO-MORROW.

SWARAJ PARTY.

AGENDA OF CALCUTTA MEETING.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary, Swaraj Party, writes:—

The following is the agenda of the General Meeting of the Swarajya Party to be held in Calcutta at 65, Bagh Bazar Street on the 16th August at 3 p.m.

(1) To revise the policy, constitution and programme of the party.

(2) To elect the office-bearers and members of the General Council.

(3) To transact such other business as may be brought forward with the permission of the Chair.

The General Council elected at the general meeting of the party will meet at a time and place to be announced immediately after the party meeting to transact the following business:—

(1) Election of Committees and disposal of such matters as may be referred to the General Council by the party meeting by a special resolution or under the constitution and rules as revised.

(2) To consider the rules recommended for confirmation by the members of the Swarajya Party in the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Councils.

There is a general desire to reconstitute the General Council so as to include in it all the Swarajist members of the Assembly and the Provincial Legisaltures besides a proportion to be elected by each province. In anticipation of this desire being given effect to it is particularly requested that all Swarajist members of the Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures will make a point of attending the party meeting on the 16th August. Provinces which have not yet elected the allotted number of members to the General Council under the exisfing rules are requested to do so as early as possible, and communicate the names of the members elected to the General Secretary at Allahabad.

A sufficient number of copies of the rules made by members of Provincial Councils which require confirmation by the Generas Councis should be supplied to the General Secretary in good time before the party meeting.

Members who require accommodation in Calcutta will kindly communicate with Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitra, General Secretary, Bengal Provincial Swarajya Committee, 9, Russa Road North, Calcutta.

RESOLUTION ON SAVARKAR.

DR. WELKAR'S SPEECH.

In moving the resolution for withdrawal of restrictions laid on Barrister Savarkar, Dr. M. B. Velkar (Bombay) said that he need not refer at great length to the history of the case of Barrister Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. The restrictions imposed on him, were unjustifiable, and unnecessarily harsh, as Mr. Savarkar had suffered fourteen years' imprisonment in a regular cellular cell in the Andamans, the longest term any political prisoner had suffered in this country. He need not, he said, talk of the rigours of the jail life, Mr. Savarkar had to submit to. He would not relate how like an animal, intellectual and cultured human being though he had been, he was yoked to an oil mill for days together in company with a hardened dacoit from Burma. He was not allowed the concession of getting a Passport to go outside the jail compounds in the Andamans, a concession allowed to every prisoner. He would ask the House only this that, after making him suffer all the tortures of a life of transportation in the Andamans for nearly 14 years, would it not be vindictive on the part of the Government to impose restrictions they have done. The Government was looked upon as the highest institution where no prejudice or partisanship would prevail. Would it be wrong in view of these facts on the part of the people to think that Government have acted vindictively in the matter.

Now, said the speaker, let us look back at the political situation as it obtained in India in 1906, 1907 and 1908, when Mr. Savarkar took active part in politics. The situation then was such that even a calm and level headed and veteran politician of the type of Dadabhai Nowroji had lost all faith in British justice and fair-play, and returning from England with a bitter disappointment after an experience of two decades of work there, declared from the platform of the Indian National Congress of 1906, "That Swaraj was the only solution to India's grievances." Engines of repression were set into operation. It was held seditious even to say that British Government was not faultless. Thus when all the channels of constitutional agitation were stopped and proved futile and impotent to win the goal, it was not unnatural that political movement sought subterranean channels. But, at present, the political situation had changed and Mr. Savarkar came forward, at the time of the inauguration of the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms, to declare that he too would be ready to follow the path suitable to the changed situation even if it be a path of "irritating slowness."

The speaker then read a portion of Mr. Savarkar's letter. "We are not blood hounds who want blood for blood's sake. Revolution is not a path of Roses." "It is a mockery to talk of Constitutional agitation, when there is no Constitution at all, but it is a greater mockery." "I would say a crime to talk of Revolution when there is a constitution that allows the fullest development of the Nationhood." To speaker's mind that was the key-note to Savarkar's career. When the political situation changed and Mr. Montagu came to India after the famous declaration in the House of Commons to ascertain the Indian point of view, Mr. Savarkar sent a long and important statement through the Commissioner of the Andamans to the Government of India in which he stated the least condition that would satisfy the revolutionaries in India. And again, after the actual inauguration of the Reforms, he immediately and unhesitatingly declared that "though the Reforms were not upto the mark, still he would admit that an era for constitutional agitation in India had commenced and that the newly granted Constitution could be worked by the people to achieve their object." After that unambiguous and frank declaration, the speaker submitted, that there was no further necessity to keep Mr. Savarkar in incarceration a minute longer. But the Government thought otherwise and persisted in persecuting Savarkar. It was not till January last when the humane regime of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson began that Mr. Savarkar was released. That generous step would not have lost its grace had the release been unconditional. People after their prolonged agitation naturally expected an unconditional release and full freedom for Mr. Savarkar. But the Government thought it fit to impose restrictions. Everybody must admit Mr. Savarkar to be a man of uncommon abilities and talents. He had built a reputation of a great orator, an inspired poet and a cogent writer. If the House was anxious to receive him in this Hall as their Honourable Colleague, Mr. Savarkar would enter the Councils as a "Responsive Co-operator." That question, said the speaker, stood above party-politics. It was purely a question of bare justice. The speaker, therefore, appealed to the Government not to lose that opportunity to prove their credentials regarding their oft repeated desire for co-operation with the people, and hoped that the Government would undo the thing which they ought not to have done at all and grant Mr. Savarkar full and complete liberty.

RELIEF FOR FLOODED AREA.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

The public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras to concert measures for the organization of relief in the areas affected by flood in South India was held this evening at the Victoria Public Hall with His Excellency the Governor in the chair. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the sufferers in the flooded areas, appealing to people to subscribe liberally towards the relief fund and requesting Government to take immediate and adequate steps to relieve the distress.

Another resolution was passed to the effect that the Lord Mayor of London should be requested to open a Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers and that His Excellency be requested to cable the resolution to the Lord Mayor of London.

His Excellency the Governor in winding up the proceedings of the meeting observed that Government recognised their duty in regard to the serious situation created by the floods. He said that two problems faced the Government. The first was rendering an immediate help to the distressed and the second was repairing the damages that have been caused by the floods. Regarding the former grants have already been made and more would be sanctioned on receipt of further application. The second point was receiving Government's attention. Government also recognised the duty of helping the District Boards on whom rested the task of reconstructing the roads and bridges. Collectors and the Board of Revenue would be instructed to consider the question of remission of land revenue and provision of materials for reconstruction of houses. The question of profiteering would also be seriously considered and adequate steps would be taken to prevent it. In conclusion His Excellency appealed to one and all to contribute freely and generously to the Relief Fund. He then announced donations amounting to Rs. 13,000 of which Rs. 10,000 was from Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy on behalf of the Wadia Trust Fund.

Soon after the meeting terminated. His Excellency left Madras.

DEVASTATION CAUSED BY FLOODS.

THOUSANDS RENDERED HOMELESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

A press communique issued this evening incorporates the official telegraphic reports regarding the floods received from District Officers. In Malabar the lives lost number about 100 and the houses destroyed 50,000. Many thousand acres of crops have been totally spoilt by submersion and silting up. Assistance is urgently required for the purchase of seed, cattle and building material and for subsistence till the harvest in December and January. At least ten lakhs will be required for doles and loans.

In Trichinopoly town about two thousand people are homeless and sheltering in municipal temporary sheds. A Relief Committee began operations on July 25th. The average number of meals distributed daily is 1,300. A sum of Rs. 6,500 and rice have been collected. Information with regard to the Trichinopoly district is incomplete. It is reported that the homeless are obtaining relief in neighbouring villages. No loss of human life or cattle has been reported. A severe epidemic of cholera has broken out in Trichinopoly town.

In Tanjore no loss of human life has been reported, but loss of cattle is feared in Mayavaram and Shiyali. The houses destroyed in Tanjore number 900, Kumbakonam 2,000 and in Mayavaram and Shiyali large numbers have collapsed, but a rough estimate is impossible now the towns being under water. In Tanjore 4,000 people are homeless and in Kumbakonam 10,000. The figures for Mayavaram and Shiyali cannot be ascertained. Ten thousand acres of land have silted up in Kumbakonam and in Mayavaram and Shiyali the area will be higher. All Shiyali and forty villages in Mayavaram were submerged.

For Coimbatore complete reports have not yet been received. The approximate figures for the whole district are 6,000 houses destroyed, four hundred in Satyamangalam town, three hundred and fifty in Bhavani town and the remainder in about sixty villages. There has been no loss of life and the loss of cattle is not appreciable. The people homeless number about twenty-four thousand. Money is required for rebuilding houses, providing work for labourers and repairing wells.

VILLAGES UNDER WATER FOR TEN DAYS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, July 5.

Authentic reports just received from all parts of the district show 5 Talukas severely affected. In Mangalore Taluka all the villages were under water from ten to fourteen days. Relief workers found several families starving for two or three days. Unemployment is general throughout the district. What is worse there was sunshine for four or five days immediately after the floods which has blasted all vestiges of living crops. The number of Musulman and Hindu women seeking protection in the Congress spinning depots is increasing. Already five relief centres are opened.

FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

MRS. NAIDU'S NEW MISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, August 5.

With a view to ascertain for herself the situation in the country, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is shortly proceeding on an All-India tour. On Thursday she leaves for Ahmedabad to confer with Mahatma Gandhi. Then she will proceed to Assam where she will preside over the Assam Provincial Conference, after which she intends touring Sind and some other provinces in the up-country to appeal for communal unity. Mrs. Naidu is now engaged in promoting an organisation for South Indian Flood Relief.

INQUIRY INTO AHMEDABAD MILL ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Tug. 5.

A Committee consisting of the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Executive Engineer and the City Magistrate met this afternoon to inquire into the cause of the accident in the Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Mill. The mill authorities were represented by counsel. The first witness examined was Mr. Burjorji Shapurji, the engineer and manager of the mill. At the outset the City Magistrate replying to the mill authorities' pleader said that the inquiry was a departmental one and statements made before it would not be incriminating.

Mr. Shapurji expressed the opinion that the cause of the accident was that the middle shaft of the card room which was on the ground floor have become heated and under some strain it might have been bent thereby weakening a pillar. With the collapse of the pillar the wall came down with the superstructure. Oilers used to oil the shafting twice or three times a day and if there was anything wrong they would have informed him. The wall which gave way was built in 1888 with the new portion of the mill. He had not heard from anybody of defects in the shafts. There had been no complaints as regards the building nor had the Factory Inspector given any notice under the Factory Act.

MADRAS L. M. AND S. DEGREE TO BE ABOLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 5.

At a meeting of the Academic Council of the Madras University on Friday a resolution recommending the abolition of the L. M. and S. degree of the Madras University will be moved by Dr. M. R. Guruswamy Mudaliar a Professor of the Madras Medical College and Physician to the General Hospital. This proposal will be made in view of the refusal of the General Medical Council of Great Britain to recognise the two pass degrees namely L.M. and S. and M.B.B.S. of the Madras University as having a registerable qualification.

Official and Personal.

Mr. R. B. Wilson, C.I.E., of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers has resigned the Vice Presidency of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for reasons of health.

Mr. J. C. B. Drake, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Department of Industries and Labour has been appointed Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in London vice Sir Edward Cook, I.C.S., resigned. Mr. Drake sails on the 21st instant.

Lady Wilson received the Rani Saheb of Bhor at the Government House and afterwards visited the Indian Women's University and Hindu Widows' Home at Yerandawana on Monday the 4th instant.

One of the three Child Welfare Centres sanctioned by the Corporation of Madras was opened at Mylapore by Mr. G. T. Boag a Commissioner of the Corporation.

HEAVY LAND SLIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 5.

A heavy land slip has occurred at Kadyanallur in the Tinnevelly district and over fifty five acres of rich land yielding a double crop lie buried under a huge mass of sand and rock.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 5.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has promised a donation of one thousand rupees to the Flood Relief Fund.

THE INDUS IN FLOODS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Aug. 4.

It is reported that the Indus is in floods causing considerable damage to life and property in Muzaffargarh District.

DAERA DINPENAH, August 5.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Daera Dinpenah, N. W. Ry. wires as follows:—

The Indus flood has been held up by a canal bani at mile 20 between Mahmudkote and Jurmani. The flood extends to a distance of 50 miles and is making its way towars the river Chenab. There is no other change in the situation. It is hoped that through communication will be restored by the morning of the 6th instant.

PICKETING AND GOVT. ATTITUDE.

QUESTION RE SIDHWA ASSAULT IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Noor Mahomed (Hyderabad District) :—Will Government be pleased to state: (a) Whether it is a fact that in Karachi letters addressed to the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, the Editor of the daily "Al-Wahid", the "Al-Wahid" Press, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.C., Mr. Kazi Abdul-Rahman, B. A., or Maulana Mahomed Sadiq and sent through the agency of the post office have at any time been intercepted at the post office by the Criminal Investigation Department authorities before the same were delivered to the addressees?

(b) If so—

(i) Under what law, by whose orders, for what reason and under whose instructions has such interference with the post been made?

(ii) For how long (at a time, if done from time to time) and by whom has such post been intercepted before being delivered to the addressees?

(iii) How much time is generally taken in such cases between the actual arrival of the post in the post office and its being delivered to the addressees?

(c) Whether there are any persons or societies or public concerns whose post continues to be intercepted in the Bombay Presidency including Sind; if so, what are their names and how long is that practice in each case to last?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward:—Government are not prepared to give any information on these questions.

PROVINCIAL TAXATION ON INCOME OF TURF CLUB.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state whether the income of the Turf Club is subjected to any provincial taxation, apart from the duty levied under the Entertainments Duty Act, and if so, what taxation?

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell:—No provincial taxation beyond the Entertainment Duty is at present levied on the income of the Turf Club.

INCREASED ASSESSMENT IN SATARA DISTRICT.

Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara District):—Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) How many applications have been received by the Collector of Satara from such of the talukas in the said District as are under revision settlement in the matter of increase of assessment;

(b) whether those applications have been enquired into and whether any replies have been given to the applicants in the matter of their complaints?

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta:—(a) A number of petitions of objections to the proposed revised rates of assessment have been received by the Collector of Satara.

(b) They are under the consideration of Government.

MUNICIPALITY AT BHAGUR.

Mr. R. D. Shinde (Nasik District):—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What is the percentage of agriculturist residents in the population of Bhagur, Nasik District?

(b) Have Government ascertained the views of the agriculturists on the question of establishing a municipality at Bhagur?

(c) If so, when was it done?

(d) Have Government inquired whether the village is in a position to maintain Municipality?

(e) If so, when was this inquiry made, and who were consulted?

(f) Are Government aware that the majority of the residents do not want a municipality at all?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain:—

(a) Information is being obtained.

(b) and (c) The views of the chief residents of the village on the question were ascertained at a meeting convened by the Collector on the 7th March 1924. The fact whether there were agriculturists present at that meeting is being ascertained.

(d) and (e) Yes. The district officers were consulted in November, 1923.

(f) Inquiry is being made.

PURCHASE OF STORES BY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE FROM MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South):—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that military and other munition stores were, on the termination of the war, purchased by the Development Directorate from the Minister of Munitions, and if so, what was the value of such stores?

(b) If so, what was the total cost of such purchase including the dredger "Kalu" and whether Messrs. Maik and Buchanan were also paid commission on such purchase;

(c) whether before making such purchases, any attempt was made either to obtain a loan or hire such stores and machinery from the Minister of Munitions on reasonable rentals;

(d) whether before purchasing the dredger "Kalu" from the Minister of Munitions, it was examined and certified as fit and serviceable by any expert;

(e) whether it is a fact that the said dredger was condemned as unserviceable and that since its purchase, it has been lying for a considerable period unused as it is unserviceable.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—The information is being obtained.

PICKETING OF COUNTRY LIQUOR-SHOPS IN POONA CITY.

Mr. G. M. Kalbhor (Poona District):—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Collector of poona gave an assurance, on behalf of Government, to the bidders at the auction of country liquor-shops in the Poona district that picketing will not be allowed in respect of those shops;

(b) Are Government aware of the fact that country liquor-shops in Narayan Peth and Rawiwar Peth in Poona City are being subjected to picketing by volunteers with a view to preventing customers from going into those shops?

(c) Are Government aware of the fact that the licensees of those shops are being thereby put to great loss?

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi: (a) An assurance was given that picketing would be prohibited so long as this was necessary in order to protect licensees from *unlawful* interference and annoyance.

(b) Picketing in a mild form did take place at the Narayan Peth country liquor-shop. It did not endanger public peace. In regard to the picketing of the Rawivar Peth country liquor-shop one or two cases of disturbances of the public peace occurred and an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code was issued by the District Magistrate. All picketing immediately ceased.

(c) A claim for alleged loss has been received from the licensee of the shop at Rawivar Peth. No such claim has been made by the other licensee.

ASSAULT ON MR. R. K. SIDWA AT KARACHI RAILWAY STATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South):—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to an incident in a train at Karachi railway station about the end of April last, when one Mr. R. K. Sidwa is alleged to have been insulted and assaulted by some soldier or soldiers occupying the same compartment?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state why no action in an ordinary criminal court either under the Penal Code or under the Railway Act was taken against the offending soldier or soldiers?

(c) Do Government contemplate taking any measures for the safety and security of Indian passengers from such harassments?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward:—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given to Question 12 (a) put by the Hon. Member for Karachi City.

(c) Government are of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the criminal law are adequate for the purpose.

BANGALORE MURDER CASE APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 5.

Judgment was delivered in the appeal preferred by Krishna Rao, a clerk in the Municipal office, who was sentenced to be hanged by the Lower Court. The accused was alleged to have murdered two wardens of the municipality and misappropriated Rs. 5,000 belonging to the municipality The Chief Court upheld the conviction by the Lower Court but reduced the sentence to one of transportation for life.

HELP TO MOPLAH SUFFERERS

(Associated Press.)

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee writes as under:—

In memory of the great martyr Imam Husain of Karbala, Mr. Haji Siddiq Chattari sent Rs. 1000 to the Central Khilafat Committee to help Moplah women and children of Malabar. The amount was immediately despatched to the Malabar Khilafat President.

BERAR PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMARAOTI, Aug. 5.

At a meeting of the Standing Council of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held at Amraoti under the presidentship of Mr. Aney, Mr. N. C. Kelkar was finally suggested as president of the Belgaum Congress.

It further resolved: "It is emphatically of opinion that the resolution on spinning adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad last June is absurd but in order to maintain discipline the Secretary of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee is asked to carry out instructions issued by the All-India Khadi Board.

MADRAS COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

The next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to be held on August 18th will probably last about five days. Non-official business, inclusive of bills and resolutions, is expected to occupy about two days. The Secretary of the Council has received notices of nearly three hundred resolutions and seven hundred interpellations. The chief among the resolutions are those on the Lee Commission Report and tht Kannambady Agreement.

ESSENTIALS OF A JOURNALIST.

"T. P." AT THE PRESS CLUB

A complimentary luncheon was given to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., by members of the Press Club in mail week. Lord Burnham presided, and Lord Riddell and a number of representatives of the foreign Press were present.

Lord Burnham, who is president of the Club, said that "T. P." had always been "the honourable T. P."; now he was "the Right Honourable T. P." He was the Father of their Fleet-street Chapel; the Master of their Fleet-street Lodge. There was nobody of his age standing who was doing the distinguished and vivid work in journalism that he was doing.

Mr. O'Connor said that journalists of to-day did not appreciate how different was the position that journalism now occupied from that it held when he started in the profession. There was not as open a door to the profession in his early days as there was to-day. One of the chief necessities, and the most common quality, of a journalist was a certain impartial, independent, and sometimes rather ironical view of the most vehement controversies of the time. When newspapers and journalists ceased to have that detachment and impartiality, and the spirit of fair play for the expression of all opinions, journalism would be false to one of its highest missions. Mr. O'Connor spoke again of the changed conditions in journalism, and of being confronted by the writings of "Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Asquith, Mrs. Asquith, Mr. Clynes, or Mr. Thomas, with which my poor and modest pen cannot compete, either in value or in price." Another difficulty was that no obituary notice, however good, could compete with the appeal to the public of a "good old popular murder trial."

Mr. O'Connor said that he had given his life to reconciling the people of this country and the people of his own; he was glad to have lived to see the day when that reconciliation was almost complete.

Mr. O'Connor was elected an honorary member of the Club.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

RELIEF FOR MOPLAHS.

The Central Khilafat Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:

The Central Khilafat Committee has not been idle in the matter of affording necessary relief to the Moplah women and children whose husbands and fathers have been taken away from them during the rebellion by death or imprisonment. The Committee remitted a sum or Rs. 10,900 to Calicut in October 1921 when there were no special funds at its disposal for this purpose. Rupees 27,327 were collected in 1922, as the Moplah Relief Fund but the Committee actually spent Rs. 47,031 on relief work that year. Other matters of pressing importance distracted the attention of the Committee and the community from the needs of Malabar in the following year with the result, that only Rs. 6 727 were received for this fund out which Rs. 1,111 were spent. In December 1923, however, Maulana Shaukat Ali made a stirring appeal at Coconada and asked the Mussalmans each to adopt at least one Moplah child and pay Rs. 10 a month for his maintenance and education for two years. A sum of Rs. 812 was collected on the spot and a number of people registered their names as subscribers of Rs. 10 a month for two years.

Permission was refused by the Government of Madras to Dr. Mahmud, one of the Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee to visit the area of the trouble in order to arrange the relief work. Seth Yakub Hasan, another Secretary of the Central Committee, however, managed to find his way to the prohibited area, in March last. His statement to the Press has no doubt roused the Mussalmans to a sense of their duty towards their Moplah brethren, but the response so far, has not been equal to the needs of the situation demanded. The condition prevailing in Malabar, as graphically depicted by Seth Yakub Hasan, were bad enough but the devastating floods have now made the matters still more terrible. There is, therefore, at the present moment, urgent need of organising relief on an extensive scale.

FLOODS RELIEF.

The Committee has already sent a large sum to Calicut and funds are being remitted there as they are received from various quarters. Two Khilafat workers are already in the afflicted area and others will follow shortly in charge of a responsible representative of the Committee. The Central Khilafat Committee, most earnestly calls upon all its provincial and district committees, and all the Muslim organisations, throughout India and Burma, to start door to door collections and remit to Bombay every Monday the previous week's collection. The Moplah community has lost thousands of valuable lives during the last three years. It would be most deplorable, nay highly sinful, if seventy millions of Mussalmans of India allow a single Moplah to die for want of food, shelter, or clothing. The monthly contributions of Rs. 10 are ear-marked for the education of children and the maintenance of their mothers, the rest of the funds will be used for general relief specially in the form of wages for work turned out by the destitute persons.

ACADEMY OF PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The following is sent to us for publication by Prof. R. D. Ranade M. A., Managing Trustee and Director of the Academy of philosophy and Religion:

The Aim of the Academy is to bring together all those who are interested in philosophical investigation of the problem of God.

This aim is to be achieved by:—

(a) Research in all the philosophies and religions of the world. H

(b) Publication of original books on the topics undertaken for research and I

(c) Instructional activities in Philosophy and Religion at various centres, the centres at present selected being, Bombay, Poona and Mysore. There will be graduate and post-graduate lectures at these centres for the benefit of those who may be interested in Philosophy and Religion, the syllabus of such lectures being published at the beginning of every academical year. There will ordinarily be twelve lectures in Bombay, eighteen in Poona, and six in Mysore during a year. At Nasik Sri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti will leave at the disposal of the Academy a building to be constructed at an expense of 10,000 Rs., for the creation of a centre where there will be lectures on Indian Philosophy during summer. I

The Research Centres of the Academy will be at Nimbal, M.S.M. Railway, Dt. Bijapur, a place removed from the crowded life of cities and yet easily accessible, where piece of 50 acres of land on the Railway Station is endowed to the Academy in perpetuity. I

Those who wish to devote their lives to the cause of the Academy, will first be accepted as probationers in the Academy, will then undertake a course of training for from two to four years so as to fit themselves for the work of the Academy, and then be sent to work so as to advance the cause of the Academy at various centres.

The Academy is an intellectual Institution devoted to the cause of philosophical and religious research, and therefore does not leave scope for political and social activities. It, however, makes roomf or all those who are interested in the cause of philosophy and religion, irrespective of caste, party, creed, nation or race.

Members of the Academy are those who contribute Rs. 100 and upwards to the funds of the Academy. Fellows, who contribute 200 Rs. and upwards. Donors, who contribute 500 Rs. and upwards. Patrons who contribute 1,000 Rs. and upwards. Extraordinary patrons, who contribute 5,000 Rs. and upwards.

The Members, Fellows, Donors, Patrons and Extraordinary Patrons will elect a Council of Trustees, consisting of not more than ten persons to continue for five years, in whom all the permanent property of the Academy will be vested.

The Council of Trustees will choose a President and vice-Presidents of the Academy in course of time.

There will also be an Academical Council consisting of twenty-five persons, besides including the present members of the Council of Trustees, to help the Academy in all matters of Research, Organization and publication. The members of this Council will not be subject to any election, but will remain permanently as members of the Council until retirement or resignation. On any vacancies occurring in the Academical Council, the remaining members will fill them up at the end of every three years.

The Director of the Academy, who will be an 'ex-officis' members of both the Council of Trustees and the Academical Council, shall settle by correspondence with the members of these bodies any matters to which their respective powers are competent.

For the internal management of the Academy concerning research or publication or instruction as well as appointments and removals, the Director will in all ordinary cases be guided by the vote of the Life-members.

Prof. R D. Ranade, who will be the first Life-member of the Academy, will also be its first Director, and will hold office for life, or until retirement.

Both Life-members and Permanent Workers will pledge themselves to serve the Academy for life. I

There will be a suitable scheme of Life-insurance both in the case of Life-members and Permanent Workers.

The period of probation for M.A.s will generally be two years, and for B.A.s four years. Nobody will be accepted as a probationer by the Life-members unless he has the highest qualities requisite for carrying on the work of the Academy.

The pays of the Life-members and the Permanent Workers of the Academy will be settled by the Council of Trustees according to the needs of the time. The rates at present recommended are:—

Probationers who are M.A.s will receive a stipend of 75 Rs. during their period of probation; Probationers who are B.A.s will receive a stipend of Rs. 60; Life-members will receive a stipend of Rs. 100-5-125; Permanent Workers will receive a stipend from 30 to 75 Rs., according to qualifications.

At all instructional centres, the students who wish to benefit themselves regularly by the lectures of the Academy will enroll themselves as Ordinary Students of the Academy; but the lectures will generally be open to all. I

Such of the Ordinary Students of the Academy as come to have an intense interest in the subject of Philosophy and Religion, and also have the requisite capacity for doing original work, will be accepted as Research Students of the Academy, will stay at the Research Centre, and carry on research under guidance. In cases of necessity, they will receive stipends to enable them to carry on research.

The funds required for the Academy will be as follows:—

Initial Expenses, Rs. 100,000.

Publication Fund, Rs. 50,000.

Initial purchase of books for the Library, Rs. 20,000.

A Library and Lecture Hall at the Research Centre with four adjoining rooms, Rs. 25,000.

Quarters for Research Students, Ordinary Student and Associates (15 quarters), Rs. 15,000.

Quarters for Staff (4 quarters), Rs. 15,000.

Quarters for servants (2 quarters), Rs. 2,000.

Water arrangements, roads, fencing, Rs. 5,000.

Miscellaneous Rs. 3,000.

Building for a Centre of the Academy at Poona, with water arrangements, fencing, etc., Rs. 15,000.

Permanent Fund, Rs. 150,000.

Rs. 500,000.

The annual recurring expenses will be as follows:—

Pay of four Life-members at Rs. 100-5-125. (Other Life-members being added later on), Rs. 6000.

One Stenographer at Rs. 60-5-75, Rs. 900.

Insurance of Life-members and Permanent Workers, Rs. 1000.

Annual purchase of books for the Library, Rs. 1500.

Two servants Rs. 400.

Journal Rs. 1500.

Travelling expenses, contingency, miscellaneous, Rs. 2500.

Centre expenses (rent, contingency etc.) Rs. 1200.

There recurring expenses will be met as follows:—

Interest from permanent fund of one and a half lakh of Rupees at 5 per cent., Rs. 7500

Annual grants, if any, Rs. 5000.

Publication receipts, Rs. 2500.

There will be no fees of any kind charged on students whether at Instructional Centres or at the Research Centre, the education being imparted absolutely free.

Such of the Life-members as can afford to do honorary work for the Academy without accepting any remuneration will be welcome to do so, there being no change in their status as Life-members consequent upon their doing honorary work.

The Permanent Funds of the Academy will be invested in the name of the Council of Trustees, in the Imperial Bank of India, Poona.

The subjects of research and investigation at the Academy will be as wide as Philosophy and Religion themselves; but especial attention will be given to the Philosophies and Religions of India. A brief sketch, however may be attempted here of the different subjects to be studied and investigated at the Academy:—

Philosophy of the Upanishads. Philosophy of the Bhagavadgita. The Systems of Indian Philosophy. The Schools of the Vedanta Contemporary Tendencies of Indian Thought. History of Greek Philosophy. History of Modern Philosophy. History of Contemporary European Thought. Psychology Moral Philosophy. History of Christianity. The Theology of the Old Testament. The Theology of the New Testament. History of Rationalism. Studies in Mahometanism. Studies in Zoroastrianism. Studies in Buddhism. Studies in Jainism. Studies in Lingayat Religion. Comparative Religion. Philosophy of Religion. Mysticism. European and Indian.

A Journal of the Academy of Philosophy and Religion will be published in course of time incorporating the Indian Philosophical Review, edited some time ago by Alban G. Widgery and R. D. Ranade.

The immediate publications of the Academy will include, besides a number of books on the mystical literature in the Vernaculars, the following important works:—

(1) Contemporary tendencies of Indian Thought.
(2) Philosophy of Shankaracharya.
(3) A Critical Survey of Buddhism.
(4) The Metaphysics of Aristotle.
(5) The Mystical basis of Christianity.
(6) Philosophy of the Bhagavadgita.
(7) Pathway to God.
(8) Contemporary Western Philosophy.

All Members, Fellows, Donors, Patrons and Extraordinary Patrons are entitled to get the publications of the Academy at a discount of 12½ per cent. This concession also applies to the following works, which though they were in the hands of the Publishers before the Academy came into existence, are for the purposes of this rule as good as published by the Academy itself:—

(1) A Constructive Survey of Upanishadic Philosophy by R. D. Ranade, pp. 450, published under the patronage of the late Capt. Sir Parashuramrao Bhausaheb Patwardhan K.C.I.E., Chief of Jamkhandi.

(2) History of Indian Philosophy Vol. II. The Creative Period, by S. K. Belvalkar and R. D. Ranade pp. 500, published under the patronage of the University of Bombay.

(3) History of Indian Philosophy. Vol. X. Indian Mysticism: Mysticism in Maharashtra, by S. K. Belvalkar and R. D. Ranade, pp 750, published under the patronage of the University of Bombay.

ANOMALIES OF DIARCHY

SIR P. PATRO'S VIEWS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

Replying to an address presented by the members of the Guntur District Board the Hon. Sir Parasurama Patro observed that the Reform Act so far worked in Madras was a success and spoke in support of the grant of provincial autonomy. He, however pointed out that in working the Reforms good many difficulties had to be met with. Separation into transferred and reserved departments was a special feature of the transitional constitution outlined by the Reform Act which involved difficulties leading into deadlocks as was seen in the Central Provinces. But where this real distinction between the two halves was not emphasised, and where both the halves conducted themselves smoothly, avoiding a conflict with the Government of India or the legislatures, difficulties where minimised, as was evidenced by the working of the Reforms in this province. Secondly opposition in the council which must discharge the important function of subjecting all the Government measures to effective criticism or forcing the face of the progress and putting forward the alternative basic of reform, which coulr be carried out when it came onto power, was impossible under the circumstances because of the absence of responsibility. Another difficulty experienced was in the matter of keeping up unity of Government. The Legislative Council feeling disappointed that co-operation with the Government did not result in any progressive measures of responsibility would not agree to any proposal relating to the direct or indirect taxation and Ministers were at a loss to know whether they had to side with the Legislative Council or the Government. The Ministerial Party had so far co-operated with the Government, in order to make the Reforms a success, but finding no sincere attempt at a further devolution of powers over the reserved subjects, there came a change in the angle of vision. Again the Governor of a province was made more absolute in the administration of Reserved subjects and Ministers were made under section 52 to occupy the position of responsibility without the power of freedom of action. The only solution for this difficulty lay in declaring the Governor acting with the Ministers should decide questions by a majority. In the matter of finances, it must be observed that the department was in charge of a member of the council who dealt with the finance of both the Reserved and the Transferred subject. This system did not encourage the development of financial responsibility in the ministry or in the legislative Council. Orders and instructions issued by the Government of India relating to the previous sanction on the question of legislative devolution, were not consistent with the development of, independence of provincial legislation, and had been a source of considerable difficulty in working out the Reform Act. The control of services for which the exclusive right was claimed by the Governor, by virtue of the despatch of the Court of Directors greatly obstructed the proper management of the services and the classification of the subjects into Reserved and Transferred. While the development of industries was a transferred subject the administration of industrial law was a reserved subject. The same difficulty was experienced in Irrigation, Land Revenue, Excise and other subjects. All told, there was no subject in the Transferred half, the proper administration of which was not hampered by the separation into Transferred and Reserved. In view, therefore, of these difficulties and in view of the sucessful working of the Reforms, as testified to by our Province, and of the growing political consciousness of the masses, full provincial autonomy with all the provincial subjects, both Reserved and Transferred under the control of the legislature, should be granted with a reservation in the Governor of the residuary power in law and order to meet emergencies. The appointment of a Deputy Governor to administer the central subjects must be granted to the Provinces.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a dance at the Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday the 4th instant.

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BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Bad depression crossed the coast last night near Balasore and now centres over Chota Nagpur. It is moving to the West and the Northwest. Rainfall has been locally heavy on the neighbourhood of the depression. Rainfall has been general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan and North Madras Coast. It has been local in Upper Burma, Punjab, Malabar, Madras and the Deccan. There were a few falls in the West United Provinces, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Provinces, North-east Baluchistan, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein four inches, Rangoon and Akyab two, Bhamo one and a half, Lanjeeling four, Balasore three, False Point five, Angul seven, Puri and Cuttack two, Sambalpur one, Patna one and half, Allahabad five, Cawnpore one, Lyallpur one and half, Muree three, Parachinar a half, Fort Sandeman three, Jubbulpore one and half, Pendra and Raipur two, Musalipatam one, Calingapatam, one and a half.

Forecast.—Increase in Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces and Central India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 5th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 5th August 1924	June 1st to August 1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 08	25 41	58 66	51 27
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 15	27 81	53 97	52 70
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 11	23 93	55 01	55 80
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 16		58 92	48 99

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Dept on Still
	Aug	h m	Aug ft. in.		h. m	ft. in
Tu.	5	2 25	5 12 8	8	18	3 0
		14 43	13 11	21	04	3 7
W.	6	3 10	6 12 4	9	02	4 9
		15 22	13 4	21	46	3 8
Th.	7	4 02	7 11 10	9	48	5 0
		16 05	12 8	22	45	3 9
	8	5 05	8 11 5	10	58	6 1
F.		16 59	12 0	23	51	3 9
	9	6 24	9 11 4	12	27	6 10
Sat		18 09	11 6			
	10	7 10	10 25 10	0	27	17 6
Sun		18 47	25 4	13	23	20 9
	11	8 28	11 26 9	1	10	16 10
M.		20 7	25 9	14	41	20 1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August 4

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.629 in
Temperature of Air	80.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.2	"
Dew Point	75.5	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	85%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.0	"
Minimum " "	78.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight.. ..	229	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.11	inches.
Total fall during month ..	1.20	"
Do. do. year ..	25.41	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th August	0.00	"

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.15in of rain and Delhi 0.64in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and in excess at Delhi. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual in the north of the division; the minimum was as usual.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 4.52in of rain and Cawnpore 1.13in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Allahabad the air is damper than usual. Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.11in of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is almost normal. Temperature was as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.14in of rain. Skies are in general heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.45in of rain, Raipur 1.97in and Chanda 0.15in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the division; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan—Ratnagiri has had 0.31in of rain, Marmegao 0.41in and Karwar 0.28in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 83.0deg (1deg below normal) and the minimum 78.8deg (1deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.35in of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active mainly on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the east Central and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the east Central Provinces, and the east United Provinces, and local in Malabar, Gujarat and the north and east Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in south Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.42in., Calicut 0.32in and Masulipatam 0.98in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 4th August 1924, issued from Simla.

A deep depression has formed at the head of the Bay and the monsoon has strengthened in the northeast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east and north Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occured in Assam, the southwest Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy, Kyaukpyu, Akyb three inches; Moulmein six; Rangoon, Bassein Bhamo one and a half; Calcutta two; Mymensingh one; Narayangani, False Point one and a half; Balasore three; Sambalpur one; Gaya two; Bareilly one and a half; Meerut two; Dehra Dun four; Mussooree three; Lyallpur a half; Nowgong, Pachmarhi one; Pendra five; Jagdalpur three; Mercara one and a half; Vizagapatam, Calingapatam one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Depa ture 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		4.24	3.05	+1.19
Rawalpindi	0.45	12.79	11.26	+1.52
Lahore	..	10.92	8.02	+2.90
Hissar	..	2.85	5.99	—3.14
Ambala	0.06	11.49	12.23	—0.74
Delhi	0.61	7.79	12.04	—4.25
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.02	9.41	13.06	—3.65
Mainpuri	..	18.34	11.41	+6.93
Jhansi	..	26.91	18.22	+8.69
Cawnpore	1.13	31.66	15.71	15.94
Allahabad	4.52	22.52	18.48	+4.04
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.28	1.39	—1.11
Karachi	..	2.01	4.12	—2.11
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	6.12	10.39	—4.27
Jaipur	..	16.70	11.81	+4.89
Kotah	..	26.66	14.18	12.48
Mount Abu	0.11	26.34	30.64	—4.30
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	3.38	8.72	—5.34
Dwarka	..	2.85	8.97	—6.12
Veraval	..	7.92	11.94	—4.02
Rajkot	..	13.81	16.40	—2.59
Bhavnagar Para ..	..	5.95	11.55	—5.60
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.14	26.03	26.29	—0.26
Ahmedabad	..	15.15	16.96	—1.81
Deesa	0.01	13.78	12.76	+1.02
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	13.53	14.66	—1.13
Indore	0.02	12.54	17.09	—4.55
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	1.45	36.66	28.54	+8.12
Saugar	..	15.03	23.38	—8.35
Hoshangabad	0.03	18.90	24.66	—6.16
Khandwa	..	9.75	14.94	—5.19
Akola	0	9.11	16.07	—6.96
Amraoti	..	10.84	16.56	—5.72
Nagpur	0.02	15.56	24.90	—9.34
Chanda	0.15	17.79	26.07	—8.28
Raipur	0.97	14.15	20.91	11.76
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.08	25.41	45 14	19.73
Ratnagiri	0.31	75.00	65.59	+9 41
Mormugao	0.41	76.73	63.97	12.76
Karwar	0.28	90.44	79.12	11 32
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	4.90	9.56	—4.65
Ahmednagar	0.01	5.41	8.92	—3.51
Poona	0.06	5.88	12.55	—6.67
Sholapur	..	4.04	9.64	—5.60
Bijapur	..	0.77	5.85	—5.08
Belgaum	0.35	39.03	26.66	12.37
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	..	8.29	12.67	—4.38
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.06	8.13	17.43	—9.30
Hyderabad	..	10.72	11.95	—1.23
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.42	96.07	77 78	18.29
Calicut	0.32	99.03	67 68	31.35
Cochin	..	92.09	53.94	38.15
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	21.44	13.56	+7.88
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—	0.98			
Masulipatam ..	..	3.51	11.80	—2.29
Bellary	..	2.39	3.86	—1.47
Cuddapah	..	4.94	7.60	—2.66
Madras	0.01	9.0	6.53	+2.55
Bangalore	..	8.54	7.71	+0.83
Coimbatore	..	19.27	3.2.	16.09
Trichinopoly ..	..	0.18	3.26	—3.08
Negapatam	..	0.67	3.62	—2.95

FEES IN SECONDARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every patriotic Indian will concede that Education should be the last item when any scheme of curtailment of expenditure is under operation. Unfortunately, in the regime of Dr. Paranjpye the Secondary Schools has their grants reduced to less than one-third of their expenses. Consequently, these institutions were allowed to raise their fees in order to make up the loss thus entailed them. During the past year, however, it was decided to allow these institutions full one-third amount of grants just as they were getting before. The credit goes to Mr. Kale. But this change in circumstances has not brought about reduction in the scale of fees. Even a school boy will understand that now that the grants are reinstated, the scale of fees should come to its usual standard. Is it necessary to add that if this thing is brought about, the average Indian parent would be considerably relieved of his burden?

India's poverty is proverbial. Indian students have to struggle against heavy odds in trying to get themselves educated. They even find it difficult sometimes to buy the necessary text-books. Will it not therefore befitting to reduce the scale of fees and receive blessings from the poverty stricken school-boys?

Besides, the importance of Secondary education is unique and can never be over-emphasised. Everyone now finds it necessary to have at least secondary education, if not higher. The times are such that even gradutes find it difficult to obtain suitable occupations. Does it not therefore strike those that are responsible that the reduction of secondary schools fees is a matter eagerly looked for by

HUMBLE HOMES.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION.

MERITS OF STEAM AND ELECTRIC TRACTION

Railway electrification still hangs fire, notwithstanding a great increase in information available on the subject, says a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial". The technical press has published many authoritative analyses of electric performance and cost, and several complete engineering propositions have been contributed by first-class experts. A paper given recently before the Institution of Electrical Engineers by a railway specialist may be instanced as an example of thorough consideration. Presumably, the innate caution of directorates plus the stupendous nature of the undertaking withholds at present the economic and social benefits of electrification, which will be inevitably and increasingly costly with procrastination. Yet nowhere are enterprise and foresight more immediately required than in this country, in which the older methods are so firmly established and congestion so acute.

It is indisputable that the technique or electric traction has now arrived at such perfection that it is superior in characteristics, in traffic amenability, in general convenience, and in maintenance to the present or to any likely future potentialities of steam power. The chief hindrance is that of high first cost of electrical equipment. The objection to this is overrated, since overhead and running costs are appreciably reduced. Also the advent of production on a large scale would bring about the cheapening effect of standardisation. The difficulties of negotiating the transition period are not insurmountable nor are they even unique, except for the magnitude of the scale. Steam traction is at the height of its achievement, whereas the possibilities of electric drive and system are thus far only partially realised.

Added to the more obvious advantages of the general electrification of British railways and of wider significance are several almost unnoticed benefits following in its wake. It is computed that six million tons of coal would be saved per annum—i.e., 2.4 per cent of the whole yearly output,—a very attractive result commending itself readily to anyone. Financially, however, that represents but a small fraction of other economies and new fields for enterprise arising from the abandonment of steam fraction. The yearly cost of health and property debited by the unsatisfactory combustion of coal is great beyond computation, and this could be remedied in part by discarding steam service and encouraging the universal employment of electricity for all the requirements of man. The annual expense to railway companies involved in painting with soot the rolling-stock and stations and then removing it is no small item. The smoke nuisance was one of the original inducements to abolish the steam locomotive in the U.S.A., and it tends to become one of the most fruitful considerations in favour of the electic machine. Another point that should not be overlooked is that of rents and way leaves. As these charges are increasing ever more rapidly and at the same time the need for expansion is more insistent, it seems evident that stations and tracks will have to be built over, thus becoming purely "underground" railways, at least in all towns. Smoke would prove an effective hindrance to any project of this kind, and steam engines are most unpleasant in tunnels.

The effect of electrification of railways in this country is of far wider consequence than is usually understood. It would mean the general exploitation of electric power throughout the country, particularly in remote or agricultural districts. For this reason the question is one demanding combined and exhaustive inquiry in its greater scope as a public utility by the Government, the Electricity Commission, and the railway companies. There is here, in fact, an ideal case for exercising the Trades Facilities Act. Railway interests would be enhanced by cheapened power, increased traffic consequent on general prosperity, and improved time-tables. The development of a complete network would practically ensure reliability of supply, as any defective power unit could be insolated without detriment to the service.

The characteristics of traction motors and the methods of control can be designed to adapt themselves to traction purposes to a far greater degree than can those of the steam engine.

To enumerate a few particulars: the accelerating torque is greater for the adhesive weight, the overall efficiency is higher, the overlean capacity of the electric motor gives it an elasticity for dealing with gradients so that a smaller locomotive may be employed, no standby losses are incurred, speed variation is facilitated. It is common knowledge that in many cases an electric locomotive has been able to replace 1½ to 2 steam locomotives of the same weight and continuous rating. The saving in maintenance, in labour, in working hours, in accommodation, in accessory services and in losses, all weighs heavily in favour of the electric system. Condition of labour for the personnel and comfort for passengers are improved. Owing to its excellent accelerating qualities the electric locomotive or motor-coach travels at a higher schedule speed on suburban service. Careful collaboration between the engineer and the time-table specialist would allow of a considerable increase in density of traffic. The contrast in handling passenger traffic on the underground railways of London and on the ordinary steam suburban lines hardly needs emphasising. For main-line traffic the electric locomotive surpasses the steam on account of its variable capacity and its ability to run almost continuously for days with a change of driver. The dynamical requirements of all kinds of trains and service can be met more satisfactorily by electric means; the motor-coach or the small locomotive for suburban traffic on account of its schedule speed and lower energy consumption and the larger locomotive for main-line and goods traffic owing to its capacity for yielding large overloads intermittently. Regenerative braking is in its infancy, but considerable economies in energy have been secured on some lines with long gradients, and it is quite possible that all braking in the future will be put to productive use in this manner.

A few speculations on the future of electrified railways may be of interest. With complete adoption of the electricity service one can imagine a sufficiency of electrical hoists, cranes, and conveyors to handle goods traffic at terminals, sidings, and docks. Gantry cranes could empty several trucks at a time, conveyors could dispose of the materials as required. Much unnecessary shunting in making up a train could be obviated by transporting trucks bodily. The economy in demurrage alone is a strong recommendation, and a very alluring prospect for extra work for railways is afforded by the battery locomotive, which is a comparatively unexplored field.

Again, the potentialities of the control of trains, in emergency, from signal cabins are so immense that collision could be reduced to an impossibility. Electric signalling is even now largely employed on our railways, but it cannot stop steam trains. Further than this, the early promise of wireless and of "wired wireless" for remote control of electric locomotives is boundless.

Summarising the relative merits of steam and of electric traction systems it is claimed that, technically and economically, electricity is greatly superior to steam, as shown in the following tabulation:—

1. The electrical machine is more efficient, more durable, more adaptable, and approaches more nearly to the dynamic ideals.

2. Its maintenance is much lower for time, labour, and renewal; the ideal time can be reduced to small and intermittent periods; no standby losses are incurred; no expensive and wasteful accessory services (coal and water) are required.

3. Owing to the inherent accelerating properties the electric drive can improve considerably the intensity of traffic on track, goods yard, or terminal.

4. Shunting can be the more easily performed and with materially lowered losses.

5. The inevitable tendency for railways to develop into tunnels is less to be dreaded.

6. Vast benefit will accure to the nation from the partial elimination of the smoke nuisance.

In addition, the adoption of the electrified system will promote the general development of electrified networks and supplies, and will thereby bring millions within reach of electricity and its blessings.

Against all these advantages there is set the belief that the cost is too large.

The whole subject is of such urgency and national importance, in wider issues than transport alone, that it is essentially a matter for a thorough Government inquiry. It is an ideal question for a far-seeing and enterprising Government to tackle, and, in spite of prejudice and inertia, to solve in its entirety, and now the time is ripe for a powerful and insistent national agitation to thresh the problem out in all its particular and its general relations. It is a relevant and striking fact that some fifteen papers on the subject are being contributed to the World Power Conference by visitors and not one by the home country engineers or business experts.

A BANDRA GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To the north of the Bandra railway station is a big corrugated shed in which are garaged cycles of the railway travelling public. This shed is leased to Mr. Bamboat by the Railway. He has also been leased the cubicles or rooms to the south, east and west of the said shed, wherein also are stored the cycles of such travellers. All the cyclists who keep their cycles in the big shed are charged Re. 1 per mensem, so also were those who occupied the cubicles until August of last year, when Mr. Bamboat obtained an order from the railway authorities for the demolition of these cubicles or rooms with a view to converting them into an extension of the big shed for the purpose of making room for relieving the congestion in the big shed. The order was subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. Bamboat gave notice that Rs. 3 per mensem would be charged on these rooms from a certain date. The occupants of these cubicles petitioned the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, representing that the increase was unjustifiable on the ground that the space occupied by them did not call for such an enhancement, and in a subsequent memorial to the Agent, these tenants expressed their willingness to pay Rs. 2 instead of Rs. 3 per cubicle. At a conference held at Bandra thereafter between the memorialists and an officer of the Railway Company, the former repeated their offer of Rs. 2 but the officer said that he had emphatic instructions to demolish the cubicles if the memorialists did not agree to pay Rs. 3 per cubicle. No reason whatever was assigned for the threatened increase in the rent, it being perfectly obvious that the rent as it stood was in conflict with the interests of the Lessee and that an enhancement in the rent was a prelude to the ousting of the tenants from their cubicles.

Without having received any written reply to their last memorial to the Agent, the occupants of these cubicles are now served with notices by the Traffic Department that the sheds will be demolished on and from the 15th of August.

The cubicles have been in the occupation of almost all for over a decade, and some for over twenty years, and the rent recovered thereon has amply compensated the Railway Company for the cost of their construction. What then does the Railway Company lose by allowing these rooms to stand and agreeing to let the present occupants retain them at say Rs. 2 per mensem, which rent is quite equitable and fair considering the space afforded by each room. It would be a hardship to dislodge the present occupants after so many years of tenancy, and it is to be hoped that the Agent will stay the hands of the authorities from carrying out the proposed demolition and that he will consent to the proposal of the Memorialists to be charged Rs. 2 per cubicle per month. It may be mentioned that with the demolition of the cubicles the evils of the virtual monopoly already enjoyed by the lessee as regards the accommodation of cycles at the Railway Station will be aggravated beyond control, leaving the public almost entirely at his mercy. It is, therefore, hoped that the Railway Authorities will reconsider the matter and in justice to the occupants of the said cubicles allow them to enjoy a right which they have enjoyed for so many years.—Yours, etc.

INTERESTED.



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THE PASTIME OF BATHING.

NATURE'S GREATEST HEALER.

Dr. Aufrane writes in the "Daily Gazette":—

Bathing is the pastime which has been practised for health and pleasure since the earliest day of man's existence. Various poems and legends have centred round this particular custom and the beauty and luxury of the bathing haunts of ancient races are known to most of us.

Bathing, moreover, is not confined to the human race. We find that all the animal kingdom from the feathered fowl of the heavens to the mighty lord of the jungle, answer to the call of the rippling stream of the glasslike pool. Water is one of Nature's greatest healers, and the beasts of the forest testify to this fact as, when wounded, they frequently repair to the water's edge for the soothing and healing effects of Nature's balm.

THE CALL OF THE SEA.

There is a certain pleasure in bathing in the shady nooks of the winding and babbling brook. There is a peculiar and definite fascination about the clear and transparent water of the Swiss and Italian lakes with the shadow of giant mountains, the reflection of eternal snows, the silence of Nature and the floating white-sailed ships. But the sea has a lure which is all its own. The terrible yet beautiful mass of fathomless ocean which never rest, the roar of the breakers, the surging of the surf, the kiss of salt, sea-air call with a voice which the sons of the sea can but answer and which the dwellers in inland towns find it difficult to resist.

Thus it happens that our shores, especially during the holiday season and summer months, are crowded with young and old alike, anxious to avail themselves of the joys of a plunge and frolic in the cooling ocean waves. Like most of the pleasures of this imperfect, tin-troubled world, however, the joys of bathing are not without alloy. In view of this a few remarks on the subject of when and how to bathe may not be out of place, especially for those who intend to follow this form of recreation during the summer.

RULES FOR BATHING.

All who wish to avail themselves of the beneficial and invigorating effects of sea-bathing need to exercise a certain amount of caution and common sense. Just to immerse the body in cold water seems quite a simple and straightforward operation; nevertheless the effects produced upon the human mechanism are considerable, being equal in many respects to the action of drugs on the internal organs. The superficial blood vessels are contracted by the cold and the blood driven to the interior of the body. This gives rise to a feeling of chilliness, but if the individual is healthy, this is succeeded by a reaction which produces a delightful after-glow. This reaction is essential to every cold bath if it is to be healthy and beneficial. If the warmth and afterglow are absent, bathing is harmful and better avoided.

It is certainly advisable to limit the number of baths and one a day will be found sufficient for most individuals. Many people make the mistake of trying to crowd into two or three weeks the number of baths they should take in a year. This the system is overtaxed and harm is done where good should result.

The best time for bathing is midway between meals. Three hours after breakfast may perhaps be regarded as an ideal time. It is certainly a most dangerous practice after meals, while early in the morning before breakfast, is also inadvisable for most individuals.

Ten to fifteen minutes is a suitable length of time for a sea-bath. Most people make the mistake of staying in too long and the depressing effects of this are not felt until some time after. If you are strong and healthy, and take a sea-bath at the right time and for the right length of time, the result will be a wonderful tonic and invigorating effect on all organs and structures of the body. If, however, the bath be indulged in for too long a period, the result will be a loss of vitality and a lowering of the body temperature. These effects will continue for several hours after the dip.

Before taking a sea-bath, the body should be warm. In this connection a little exercise before and after is highly beneficial. The feet especially need to be warm, and cold water should always be applied to the head before entering the sea. Perspiration is not necessarily a contra-indication, providing the body is only warm, but if over-heated, a cold bath is certainly dangerous.

DANGERS OF SEA-BATHING.

Besides the dangers of drowning, which, by the way, do not seem to be sufficiently realized by the public, there are other conditions which may make sea-bathing a very doubtful procedure. For instance, it is never wise to enter the water when exhausted or cold. People have lost their lives by so doing, while others have been rendered cripples for life.

The aged, the feeble and those suffering from organic disease of the vital organs need to exercise special caution in regard to bathing. Whether it is best avoided altogether naturally depends upon each individual case, and when in doubt, it is always best to seek advice from one's physician.

Shock in any form should be avoided while bathing soon after meals is decidedly dangerous and harmful, as has already been mentioned. Those who are not too strong and vigorous should also avoid drinking freely of cold liquids before entering the sea.

Do not imagine that because the water is salt, you cannot catch a chill. Whether you take cold or not depends chiefly upon the state of the body at the time of taking the bath, the manner in which it is conducted and the prevailing temperature. The amount of salt present in the water has little or no effect. Never allow yourself to feel chilly after a dip, rub until you are warm and thoroughly dry. Do not, however overdo matters and perspire, or you will soon again become chilly.

Headaches after bathing are the result of too violent a reaction and may be produced by extremes of temperature, either hot or cold. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that should any unusual or unexpected symptoms develop while bathing, it is most advisable to leave the water at once and lie in a horizontal position or receive appropriate treatment for the particular condition.

THE SUN BATH.

Just a word of caution about the popular sun-bath. It is true that the sun's rays possess wonderful therapeutic value and indeed are absolutely essential for the maintenance of health and activity in the cells and organs of the human body. Nevertheless the habit or coming out of the water and lying on the sand, exposed to the rays of the sun and the sea is a dangerous one. Severe sunburn of the parts thus exposed may result and every year hundreds of people suffer torture from this one practice alone.

To those who may be unable to leave the duties of home, we extend this consolation: curative and beneficial effects of sea-water are largely exaggerated. Salt is, of course, the principle constituent of sea-water and it is very probable that identical local results would be produced by the addition of a similar amount of this substance to an ordinary bath at home. There is, however, one very important distinction which is probably sufficient to explain the difference in the therapeutic effects produced by the familiar bath at home and the rarer dip on the sea shore. This is the tonic and invigorating effects produced upon all the tissues and organs of the body by the action of fresh conditions and new environment on the mind and nervous system.

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COCOGEM



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"FOREIGN PROPAGANDA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the days of the Home Rule agitation the "Bombay Chronicle" was an ardent supporter of foreign propaganda. Since the inception of Non-Co-operation however, the "Chronicle" supported Mahatma Gandhi in his plea that work in foreign countries was useless and should be abandoned altogether. It is, therefore, refreshing to find you advocating the need of foreign propaganda once more. In the last issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" we find Mr. Horniman enter a strong plea for it and you have supported the same in subsequent issues of the paper.

There is one thing, however, which I cannot understand. It is the logic of Mr. Horniman. It is to denounce those who have alwways carried on this foreign propaganda and are doing it still while he advocates that his people should undertake it. He describes the work of Dr. Annie Besant and her associates of the Convention Deputation as "a very mischievous campaign." This clearly shows that Mr. Horniman is in bad health or has been hopelessly embittered by his "exile." I honestly confess I fail to understand him here. He waxes eloquent on the need of foreign propaganda but he cannot quarrel with Mahatma Gandhi who stopped it. He wants his own people to undertake it once again but if Besant-cum-Sastri party undertake it in a fresher and newer form it is *anathema marentha* to him.

Now I would like you to consider that the "Forward" of Calcutta and the "Hindu" of Madras are no friends of the Besant-cum-Sastri method of foreign propaganda. They have bestowed various epithets on their devoted heads for trying to do what they consider to be their duty to their country but the London correspondents of even these papers are honest enough to bear witness to the remarkable work done by the Convention Deputation in England at this important juncture in our National affairs. The correspondent of the "Forward" writing in mail week says: "The presence in London of so many leading Indians interviewing various authorities and addressing meetings large and small, of those interested in India's affairs is not without *considerable* effect: efforts such as these, with the publicity resulting from them, are bringing fresh recruits to the army of people interested in India's struggle for freedom." The London correspondent of the "Hindu" endorses the view. London Agents of the "Tribune," the "Leader" and other papers talk in the same strain, (the "Mahratta" of Poona has a good word about Dr. Besant's speeches in England) and yet Mr. Horniman is distressed over it; really prejudices die hard.

And you, Sir, would seem to have resolved not to understand the National Convention and all that pertains to it. You would like to imitate their method but you describe gold as silver if hanrled by Besant-cum-Sastri. Is it because your programme has failed? Is it because the Congress is a house divided against itself? Or does it arise from the Congress having lost most of its representative character? Is it because you consider the National Convention as an undesirable rival to the Congress? Your reasoning baffles comprehention. You accept the supreme need of foreign propaganda and you would like the Congress to do it but the Congress will not; if, however, the same thing is done by the Convention you shed tears over it. The Convention Deputation has not, to my knowledge made the claim that it represents the whole nation but no one can deny the fact that it is fully representative in its character, being composed of 12 members of the Council of State; 71 members of the Legislative Asesmblies of 1921-23 and of 1924; 125 members of the Provincial Councils of the same dates; 22 members of the elected Council of the National Home Rule League; 3 elected delegates of each of 1921 Clubs; one elected delegate from the Women's Indian Association. Can you point to any other organisation in India equally representative and including all parties, and united in a single demand of Dominion Home Rule for India and preparing to present a Parliamentary measure embodying that demand.

The Convention is not in love with the Royal Commission. It does not make a fetish of the same. If, however that is a form preferred by the Britishers for the final adjustment of the Indo-British relationship we have no quarrel with it. The Convention will draft the constitution according to the genius and best traditions of the people, submit it to the country, invite criticism and then present it to the Commission, if it be there, (it has never been prophesied that it will come: much less that it will come during a definite week in a definite month as you have wrongly understood) for its consideration. If the Commission favourably receives it, well and good; but if it does not, the Conventionists know full well that Commissions are recommendatory bodies after all and our final settlement is between the British democracy as represented by British Parliament and the United Voice of India.—Yours, etc.,

MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH.

Santa Cruz,
August 2.

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PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

50 YEARS OF SERVICE IN ARMY

The "Times" contains the following review of the Autobiography of Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh (Hutchinson, 24s. net.)

Sir O'Moore Creagh died in 1923 before he had time to make a final revision of his autobiography, and that task has been discharged by Sir Charles Callwell, who states in the introduction the principle upon which he has acted. The author's reasons for thinking that his reminiscences may prove "both useful and interesting to some" are set forth in his own opening sentence:—

"I joined the Army in 1866, served in it for the exceptionally long period of forty-eight years and six months without ever during that time having been unemployed, held many high appointments, mostly abroad, took part in events of public importance, observed others at close quarters, and met numerous celegrities."

Most of the service was in India, and at the end of it, the author held the post of Commander-in-Chief; among his other appointments was the command of a brigade during the Boxer outbreak in China—and it would have been the chief command but for the intervention of certain of his celebrities who regarded him as "too rash." They had grounds for their belief. It was caution and not rashness that led him to accept a responsibility which the Government of India declined to share, but it was rash to draw its attention to the thanks he received from Lord Salisbury for his prompt action. He had guessed there were arms in a ship purporting to "have been chartered by a scientific Austrian society to proceed to Somaliland with a view to searching after neolithic remains"; and he had had her shadowed. His events of public importance include his participation in that procession through Delhi in 1912 which was interrupted by the attempt to assassinate the Governor-General. His claim to observe is supported by what he has to tell us of the people with whom he served, European and native, officers and privates, soldiers and civilians—they are all touched off with Irish nerve.

Before regarding him as an observer there is something to be said of him as an actor. He seems to have assured his career during the Afghan War of 1878-80, when he extricated a small force beset by Mohamands and left without support. It is stated in his account that he brought away all his impedimenta and left the enemy nothing, but he does not explain at length how he did it; but as apart from his horse being shot, and four bullets hitting his equipment, he must be taken to have earned the V. C. and Brevet-Majority with which he was rewarded.

HIS WEAKNESS FOR PATHANS.

Obviously he understood the men he commanded, and that he rose to the highest military position in India is some justification for a system under which—to judge from his account—talent went unrecognized and services unrewarded. He has a weakness for Pathans, of whom he says that they are "like my own countrymen, impulsive, easily excited and as a rule of most cheery disposition, but they have a strain of sadness which is sometimes in the ascendant, though it seldom lasts long." He insists—in opposition to the general belief—on the Pathan's sense of honour, and on the necessity of being familiar with his code when dealing with him. He acted on this conviction himself, and in his intercourse—other than official—with the native soldier he talked to him as one gentleman with another. Hence he is in a position to record a delightful conversation with a Baluchi. Until the British established order his people had been in the habit of raiding the Hindus, and he protested at the selfishness of the British in making the exploitation of the Hindus their own monopoly; the Baluchis ought to be given compensation, he maintained, for the share of the loot of which we were depriving them. Sir O'Moore said the usual things. Whereupon the Baluchi smiled and said:—

"Sahib it's all very well not giving us any compensation. You can act as you like about that, for you are strong enough to give orders which we must obey. But you don't expect me to believe that anybody would possess millions of fat Hindus and would not loot them. I know you are joking." No doubt he felt quite sure that I was lying to him."

There are many such racy tales; but it would give a false impression of the author to represent his book as a collection of funny stories. He, too, has the strain of sadness he ascribes to the Pathan, and it underlies much of what he relates in lively terms. The ineptitude which would not recognize native prejudices and preposessions, the mismanagement that resulted from the mutual jealousy of soldiers and civilians, the indifference which ordered a retirement from Afghanistan through a cholera-stricken country in the hottest season of the year and made a charnel-house of Ali Masjid—all are set down with a cold repugnance that is more effective than invective.

"It took thirty-seven years and the terrible scandal of Mesopotamia before the Government of India altered its military medical administration, and they only did so then under the pressure of public opinion in England."

'THE NEWEST WONDER OF THE WORLD."

SUTLEJ VALLEY IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Sir M. De. P. Webb writes in the "Daily Mail":—

One of the new wonders of the world is the great Sutlej Valley Irrigation Scheme now in the course of being carried out in the north-west India.

That scheme is designed to irriagte an area extending south-west of Ferozepore on the north side of the River Sutlej as far south as the confluence of that river with the Chenab river, about 250 miles; and on the south side of the Sutlej. Panjnad, and Indus rivers as far as the borders of Sind, a distance of quite 350 miles.

Four great barrages or weirs are contemplated each to feed canals to irrigate about 1,500,000 acres of land. Of these, three at Gandasingwala, near Ferozepore, Salmanke, 60 miles lower down, and Islam 40 miles below Salmanke—will be thrown across the Sutlej; while the fourth, the Panjnad weir, will be erected across the Panjnad ("five rivers") as the Chenab is called after the Sutlej has joined it on its way to the Indus.

The cost of the whole scheme will be about £10,500,000, and the gross value of the crops grown annually—cotton, oil-seeds, wheat and other food grains—will probably amount to £25,000,000; while the return on capital may be anything between 30 and 40 per cent. yearly.

The construction of the great Sutlej Valley weirs, with their thousands of miles of main and distributary canals withdrawing huge volumes of Sutlej and Panjnad water, will of necessity affect the River Indus in Sind—delaying the rise of the river in spring and hastening the fall of the river in autumn, and so shortening the irrigation season. This would mean ruin to Sind. And so the beginning of the Sukkur Barrage Project—the largest irrigation scheme in the world—which had been under investigation for many years, became an urgent necessity.

This project was sanctioned last year. The foundation stone of the Lloyd Barrage was laid at Sukkur in October last year by Sir George Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, and work is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Six great canals (two as large as the Thames) will take off the Indus immediately above the Lloyd Barrage, three in the east bank and three on the west bank.

These main canals will lead their tribute from the Indus by way of nearly 7,000 miles waterways, large and small, over 8,000,000 acres of Central Sind. On 6,000,000 acres of this area (more than the whole of the cultivated land of Egypt) will eventually be grown more than 3,300,000 tons of valuable crops—cotton, wheat, rice, millets, sugar-cane, and the like, worth at to-day's prices about thirty millions sterling per annum. The whole of this amazing Sind irrigation scheme is estimated to cost about £12,250,000 and is expected to bring to the Government in the end about eight per cent. yearly on the capital invested.

VAST COTTON AREA.

These two schemes can be compared as follows:—

	Sutlej	Sind.
Estimated cost ...	£10½ mil.	£12½ mil.
To be completed in	8 years	12 years
Cultivable area, acres ...	5½ mil.	6 mil.
Weight of crop, tons ...	2 mil.	2½ mil.
Annual value of crops ...	£25 mil.	£30 mil.
Net return on capital ...	35 pc.	8 p.c.

Clearly these mighty projects, when completed and brought to full bearing, will add enormously to the food supply not only of India but of the Empire and of the whole world. Taken in combination, they will afford the greatest cotton-growing possibilities immediately ahead within the British Empire—a consideration that will interest cotton manufacturers all the world over. Then, too, think of all the other raw products which these newly created fertile areas will shortly yield.

In comparison with these gigantic schemes, which will bring 11,500,000 acres under cultivation, the Blue Nile Dam at Sennar, which is to irrigate 300,000 acres, seems quite a small affair.

Dacca, 4th August.—His Excellency the Governor, held a darbar at the University Court House to-day.—A. P.

A Lucknow message of August 4, states: The polling for a bye-election for the seat in the Council of State rendered vacant by the death of Nawab Abdul Masjid resulted in Mr. Yamin Khan getting 73 votes. Mr. Subban Ullah got 26 votes and Mr. Fyaz Khan got 10 votes. Five votes were declared invalid.—A. P.

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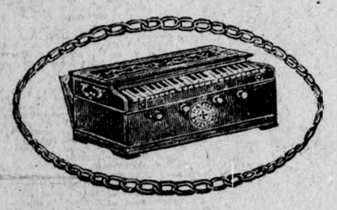
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